

User's Guide

UrbanInfo v2.0
United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Acknowledgements

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is the pioneer organization in the collection of urban indicators. In 1991, the organization initiated the Housing Indicators Programme, focusing on monitoring the performance of cities and countries in the delivery of shelter. In order to address urban issues on a greater scale, the Housing Indicators Programme evolved into the Urban Indicators Programme (UIP) in 1993. Since then, UIP has produced two main databases, Global Urban Indicators Databases I and II, in 1996 and 2001, respectively. These were presented at the Habitat II and Istanbul +5 conferences. Since 2002, UN-HABITAT's monitoring and reporting function has undergone a transformation process in an effort to fulfill the requirements of new international mandates – primarily the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As part of this transformation, UN-HABITAT's Monitoring Systems Branch revisited its existing Urban Indicators Programme and designed a new approach, the Monitoring Urban Inequities Programme (MUIP), to better meet the monitoring and reporting needs of the organization.

In 2005, MUIP produced the Global Urban Indicators Database (III). In addition to addressing the Habitat Agenda, this database provides information on the Millennium Development Goals, particularly target 11 - *improvement in the lives of slum dwellers*. The data used in the development of the Global Urban Indicators Database (III) was collected from different sources: national censuses; Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS); various national household surveys; and other statistical sources. Since 2006, the Global Urban Indicators Database has been updated annually.

In response to demands from data users, The Global Urban Observatory (GUO) of UN-HABITAT initiated the **UrbanInfo** software in 2004, a user-friendly tool prepared on the Windows platform. **UrbanInfo** helps to store, present and analyze urban indicators through a variety of presentation tools, such as tables, graphs and maps. The first version of **UrbanInfo**, published in 2006, contains information on several topics, such as housing, demography, communication, energy, economy, education, health, nutrition and gender. The second version of **UrbanInfo** provides updated information on these topics and also covers new topics, such as disaster, crime, migration, income inequalities and transport.

The second version of **UrbanInfo** is designed by UN-HABITAT in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), with financial support from the World Bank and other partners.

The **UrbanInfo** technical team acknowledges invaluable technical assistance and cooperation from the DevInfo group. The team greatly appreciates encouragement and support from the Director of the Monitoring and Research Division, Oyebanji Oyeyinka, the former Head of the Monitoring Systems Branch, Nefise Bazoglu, and the Head of the City Monitoring Branch, Eduardo López Moreno.

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Introduction

UrbanInfo (UrbanInfo) 2.0 is an advanced database management system to keep track of the commitments towards human development. It is endorsed by the UN to report on the progress towards the Millennium Goals. With UrbanInfo, you are literally a few mouse clicks away from facts that help you to:

- Analyze data for evidence-based decision making.
- Undertake results-based monitoring and evaluation.
- Link different levels—national, sub national and regional—of planning.
- Reach out to a large and diverse audience through thematic advocacy.

This Introduction gives a preview of:

1. New features of URBANINFO 2.0
2. Content Overview
3. User Interface

1. New features of URBANINFO 2.0

The new features of URBANINFO 2.0 give you more options in querying for data and help to undertake results-based monitoring and effective advocacy. The new features include:

- User friendly interface for hassle free navigation.
- Online data access and query.
- Grouping bar in data view to better organize and analyze data.
- Enhanced Table wizard features: Aggregate function, more options for cross tabulation.
- Enhanced Map Wizard features: Options for Dot density and chart theme, label nudging, inset and exporting to raster image.
- Reports feature to store report templates and apply ready-to-use report formats across databases.

2. Content Overview

This guide contains eight chapters, an appendix and an index. It provides a step-by-step explanation for querying data and generating reports. Key steps have been graphically illustrated to help you better understand URBANINFO 2.0 and effectively use it in achieving your work objectives.

Chapter 1, “**Getting Started**” outlines the systems requirements and installation procedure.

Chapter 2, “**The Homepage**” introduces the opening page of URBANINFO 2.0 and tells you about different ways of accessing data.

Chapter 3, “**Searching Data**” explains the steps in querying data using key parameters: Indicator, Time and Area.

Chapter 4, “**Viewing Data**” introduces options to customize the Data view. You can learn to use statistical options and get more information from the Data view.

Chapter 5, “**Presenting Data**” explains the steps in creating professional output using wizards: Table, Graph and Map. Here you can learn to use advanced wizard options.

Chapter 6, “**Gallery**” takes you through the steps in viewing tables, graphs, and maps in the gallery. Learn to create a PowerPoint presentation in the Gallery wizard.

Chapter 7, “**Reports**” outlines the steps in applying report templates to different databases.

Chapter 8, “**Calculate**” takes you through the steps in using the utilities in the Calculate wizard.

“**Appendix 1**” explains the menu bar options in the home page of URBANINFO 2.0.

Introduction

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- Reports feature to store report templates and apply ready-to-use report formats across databases.

In figure 1, page options for the Indicator page—sector, goal, framework, theme, source, institution and convention—are displayed in the page option bar.

Tool Bar: Displays buttons that help you achieve specific tasks. Buttons that are active for the page appear in color while the inactive buttons appear in grayscale.



Open the window to select a different database.



Print the contents of the selected pane to a PDF file.



Export the contents of the selected pane into the following file formats: MS Excel Spreadsheet (xls), Comma Separated Value (csv), Portable Digital File (pdf), Hyper Text Markup Language (html) and eXtensible Markup Language (xml). In the data view, you can also export to a Database (mdb) or to a UrbanInfo data entry spreadsheet format.



Open the **Information** window and display metadata for the highlighted element.



Toggle Pane **View** between horizontal and vertical view.



Search for the keyword mentioned in the text bar. The elements matching the search criteria are displayed in the available pane.



Open the **Sort** window to choose the sort elements and sort order for sorting records in the data view. It is explained on page 28.



Apply **Filter** criteria to screen records in the data view. It is explained on page 29.

The table below presents a checklist of the tools available for each page:

Icon	Page Tabs			
	Indicator	Time	Area	Data
	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓		✓	✓
	✓		✓	
	✓		✓	
				✓
				✓

Pane Header: The Pane header identifies the pane contents and displays the count of items in the pane.

Note

The count of items is displayed only for the Available and Selected pane

Status Bar: Displays progress of the action being processed. It also displays system time and date.



Shows the status of the speakers.



Displays “**Offline**” when a local database is accessed.



Displays “**Online**” when a database is accessed from a remote server.

Making a Selection

Selection refers to making the item appear in the Selected pane. To select, do one of the following:

- **Double-click** on the item in the Available pane.
- **Click and drag** the item from the Available pane **and Drop** it in the Selected pane.
- To select items highlighted in the Available pane:
 - o **Click**  in the Available pane header
 - or
 - o **Choose** the *Select Highlighted* option from the right click menu.
- To select all items listed in the Available pane:
 - o **Click**  in the Available pane header.
 - or
 - o **Choose** the *Select All* option from the right click menu.

Deleting a Selection

Deleting refers to removing the item from the Selected pane. To delete, do one of the following:

- **Double-click** on the item in the Selected pane.
- To remove item(s) highlighted in the Selected pane:
 - o **Click**  in the Selected pane header
 - or
 - o **Choose** the *Remove Highlighted* option from the right click menu.
 - or
 - o Press *Delete* key
- To remove all items listed in the Selected pane:
 - o **Click**  in the Selected pane header.
 - or
 - o **Choose** the *Remove All* option from the right click menu.

Getting Started

The **UrbanInfo 2.0** database system consists of the following elements:

- Indicator
- Time Period
- Geographic Area
- Subgroup, classified into four categories: Sex, Location, Age Group and Others.
- Unit
- Source
- Data value

The system provides access to indicators organized by sectors, goals, themes and other data management schemes.

UrbanInfo 2.0 is integrated with Microsoft Office for easy presentation of data in tables, graphs and maps.

System Requirements

The recommended hardware requirements to install this software application are:

- Pentium IV
- 512 MB of RAM
- 1 GB of free hard disk space.
- Display resolution 1024 x 768
- Microsoft Windows XP
- Microsoft Office XP
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0

Installing UrbanInfo v2.0

To install this software application on your computer, follow the steps given below:

- Insert UrbanInfo v2.0 User Interface CD into the CD-ROM drive.
- Wait for **auto-run** to open the **setup** screen.
- Follow the instructions on screen to complete the setup.
- Double-click  on the desktop to start the application.



Note

Computers with Windows 98 Operating System need to be restarted after installing DI 2.0.

If the set-up program does not load automatically:

- Choose **Start | Run**.
- Type d:\setup where d is the letter of your CD-ROM drive and press *Enter* key.
- Follow the instructions on screen to complete setup.
- Double-click  on the desktop to start the application.

CHAPTER

2

The Homepage

This is the home page of UrbanInfo 2.0. Notice that the home page has a column of buttons next to the animation (Fig. 2.1). Place the mouse pointer on any button to reveal menu options.



Fig. 2.1 The Home Page

 **Information** menu has two options: Product and Organization.

Product: Opens the default internet browser and displays information about UrbanInfo 2.0.

Organization: Opens the default internet browser and displays information about the UN.

 **Data** menu has four options: Indicator, Time, Area, and Data

Indicator: Opens the Indicator page and lets you view and choose indicators.

Time: Opens the Time page and lets you view and choose time periods.

Area: Opens the Area page and lets you view and choose areas.

Data: Opens the Data page and lets you view data. You can choose to view all the data records in the database or generate a data view based on Indicator, Time and Area selections.



Tip

To view all the data records, click on the Data option in the Data menu.

 **Gallery** menu has two options: Presentations and Images.

Presentations: Opens the presentation folder in gallery and lets you view UrbanInfo 2.0 presentations—Table, Graph and Map.

Images: Opens the Images folder and lets you view the images appearing in the flash animation.

 **Help** menu has three options: Content, Tour and Support.

Content: Link for the pdf file of the User's manual.

Tour: Run the UrbanInfo tour.

Support: Opens the default mail client with the UrbanInfo support address in the "To" text bar.

 **Others:** Displays any additional link.

To open a database, select **File | Open**. The Open Database window appears. Notice that there are two tabs: Online and Offline (Fig. 2.2).

Note

If you click on any sub menu under Data without selecting a database, you will get the message; "Select Database".

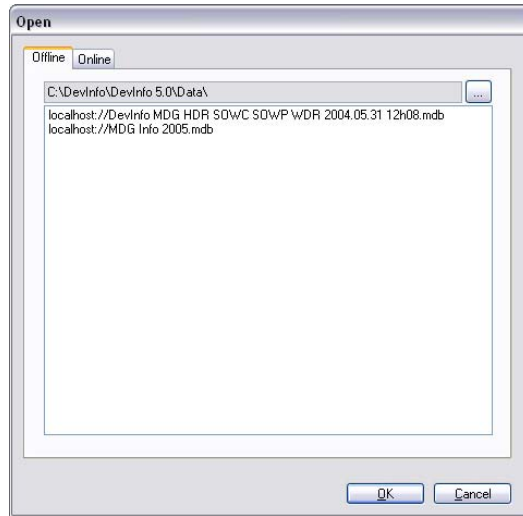


Fig. 2.2 Open Database

The **Offline** tab window lists databases available in the default location on your local hard disk. To select, highlight the desired database from the list and click **OK**.

Click  to browse and select a database from a desired location.

To select an **Online** database:

- Click on the Online tab to view the Online window (Fig. 2.3).
- Click on the down arrow and select any online connections available from the drop-down list. The list of databases available on the specified server is displayed in the window.
- Highlight the desired database and click **OK**.

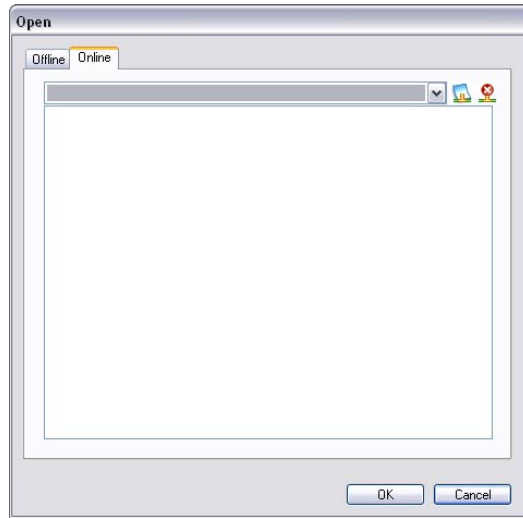


Fig. 2.3 Select Online Database

Click  to connect to a server that is not listed. Provide the details in the New Connection window (Fig. 2.4).

Click on the **Connection Details** box to select type of database from the drop-down list.

Enter the **Connection Name** to assign a name to the connection.

Enter the Internet Protocol (IP) address in the **Server Name**.



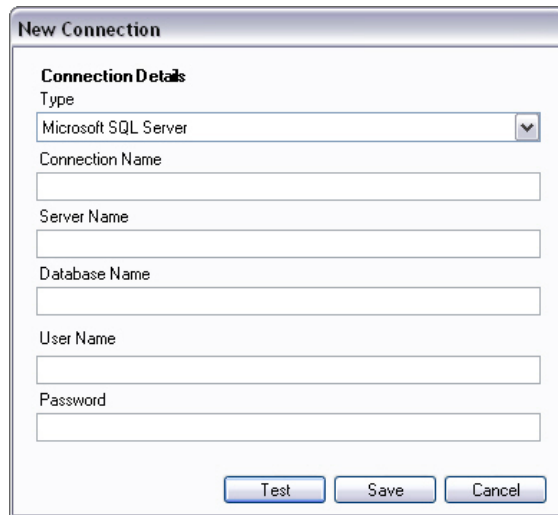
Note
The next time the application is opened, the database last used gets automatically selected.

Enter the **Database name** of the UrbanInfo database located on the server.

Enter the **User Name** and **Password** to access the database.

Click **Test** to authenticate the user name and password on the specified server. The program returns a "connection successful" message after authentication.

Click **Save** to save the connection for future use.



The image shows a 'New Connection' dialog box with a title bar. Inside, there is a section titled 'Connection Details'. Below this title, there are several input fields: a dropdown menu for 'Type' (currently showing 'Microsoft SQL Server'), and text boxes for 'Connection Name', 'Server Name', 'Database Name', 'User Name', and 'Password'. At the bottom right of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'Test', 'Save', and 'Cancel'.

Fig. 2.4 New Connection

Click  to delete any server connection available in the drop-down list.

Data Parameters

**Note**

A Data parameter defines a particular characteristic of the data value.

There are three data parameters that define the data value: Indicator, Time and Area.

These parameters help you to query the database and generate a Data view. You can then prepare a Table, Graph or a Map.

You can select the parameters in any sequence. You can choose to modify the parameters at any time.

The process of making and deleting a selection is similar for all the parameters.

Selecting Data Parameters

Selecting Indicators

Note

An Indicator is a pointer or yardstick to access the progress of the intended goal or objective. In DI, Indicators are linked with Units, and Subgroups to form I-U-S combinations.

Tip

Select **File | User Preferences | Indicator** to select the default Indicator Classification view for the Indicator page.

Note

If you highlight a node with multiple sub nodes, then the Available pane displays indicators linked to the highlighted sub node.

Tip

Use  to search and locate indicators.

You can select indicators from the indicator page. In the home page, place the mouse pointer on  and select **Indicator** from the data menu. Notice that the Indicator page is divided into three panes (Fig. 3.1).

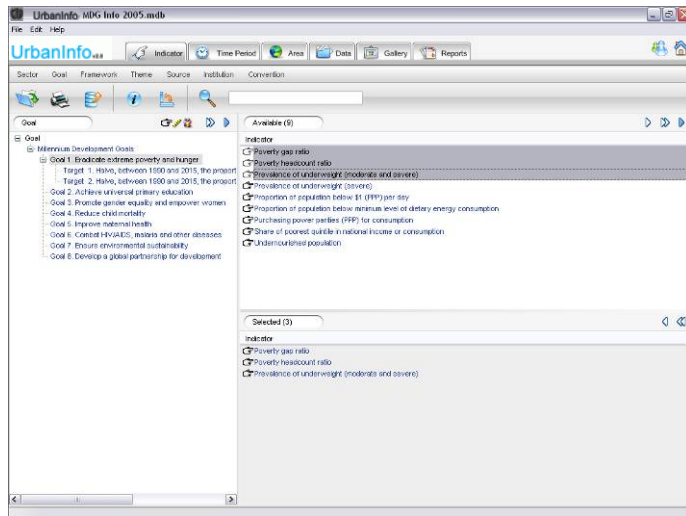


Fig. 3.1 Indicator Page

The left pane displays the tree view of the Indicator Classification (IC) method. The IC type is displayed in the pane header. The default IC type is Goal.

Click on a Goal or on  to the left of the Goal to display targets defined under the Goal. Highlight a target to display all Indicators linked with the target in the Available pane.

Select one or several indicators to generate a data view. To select, drag the highlighted indicator from the Available pane and drop it in the Selected pane or use other methods explained on pages 11.

The indicator appears in the Selected pane.

By default, the Available pane displays the Indicator-Unit-Subgroup

(I-U-S) combinations. Click  to view only indicators. Click on the button to revert to the I-U-S view.

Note

The Auto Select Option builds on the choices made for any other parameter. For example, if you have already selected time, then auto-select selects indicators for the chosen time period.

Click  in the Goal pane to **Auto Select** all indicators in the Goal pane for which data is available.

Click  in the Available pane to **Auto Select** all indicators in the Available pane for which data is available.

To remove indicators from the Selected pane, highlight the indicator(s) and click  or use other methods explained on page 11.

Indicator Classifications

Indicators are classified under seven types:

Tip

Click on the column header's in the Selected and Available pane to quickly sort the indicators in ascending or descending order.

In **Sector** indicators are classified on the basis of their functionality. Common sectors are Health, Education, Demography, etc.

In **Goal** indicators are organized on the basis of an agreed purpose or objective. Common Goals are the Millennium Development Goals, the National planning goals, etc.

In **Framework** indicators are organized on the basis of a systematic format or logical structure. Common frameworks are DFID's sustainable livelihoods framework and IFAD's food security framework.

In **Theme** indicators are grouped on the basis of a broad perspective. Common themes are Poverty, Gender, etc.

In **Source** indicators are linked to the agency producing data for the particular indicator. Common sources are Government, Non-government agencies, etc.

In **Institution** indicators are linked to Organization. Common Institutions are UN, International NGOs, Government, etc.

In **Convention** indicators are classified on the basis of formal UN multilateral treaties negotiated with a large number of states. Common Conventions are Child Rights Convention, Convention on Bio Diversity and Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties.

Selecting Time Period

Click on the Time Period tab in the navigation bar to access the Time Period page. Here you can select the time period(s) for generating a data view.

Notice that the time period page has two panes: Selected and Available (Fig. 3.2).

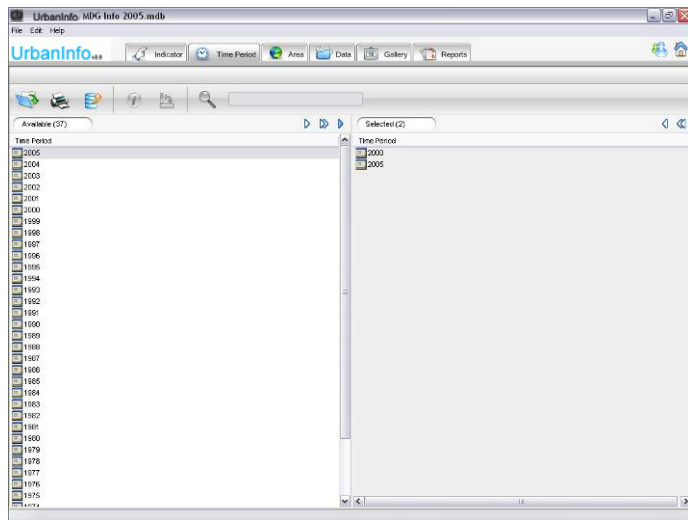


Fig. 3.2 Time Period page

To select one or several time periods, drag the highlighted time period(s) from the Available pane to the Selected pane or use other methods of selection as explained on page 11.

To remove a time period from the Selected pane, highlight the time period and click  or use other methods of deleting a selection as explained on page 11.

Click on the column header of available or selected panes to sort the time periods.

Selecting Areas

Click on the Area tab in the navigation bar to access the Area page and select areas. Here you can select the geographical areas for

generating the data view. If you have made a selection for Indicator/Time, the data records for the chosen areas for the selected Indicator(s) and Time period(s) is displayed in the data view.

Notice that the Area page has two page options: Name and Map (Fig. 3.3). You can select areas either by their name or on a map.

Selecting Area by Name

The name page is divided into three panes: Area tree, Available pane and Selected pane.



Tip

Click on  to select the level of area from the drop-down list. The **Select highlighted** button will now select areas for the specified level.

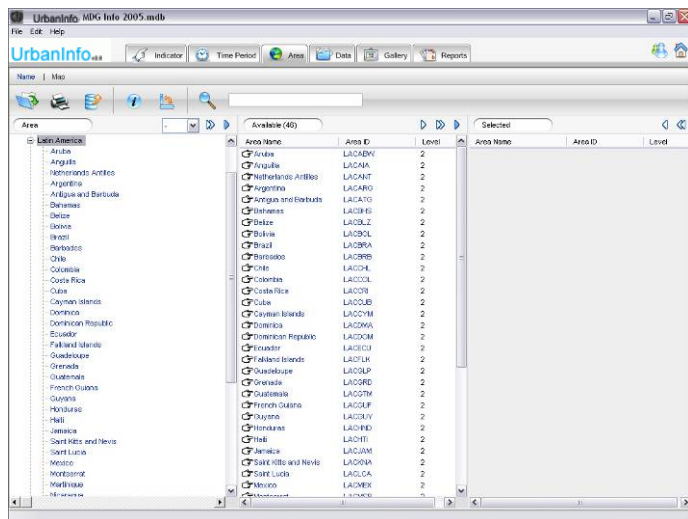


Fig. 3.3 Area page

The left pane displays the Area tree. Click on the area name or on  to the left of the area to reveal the sub levels of a given area. For example, you can expand the Africa node to reveal the countries in Africa.



Note

Each area has a unique Area ID. The Area ID is used to link the area name with the map files for the area.

The areas under the highlighted node are displayed in the available pane. The available pane lists the Area name, Area ID and the level at which the area exists.

Select areas to generate the data view based on the selected areas. To select, drag an area from the Available pane and drop it in the

Selected pane or use other methods of making a selection as explained on page 11.

The area appears in the Selected pane.

Selecting Area by Map

Click on the Map tab in the page option bar to view the map window (Fig. 3.4).



Tip

In Map view, click  to horizontally dock the available and selected panes. This lets you view the map better.

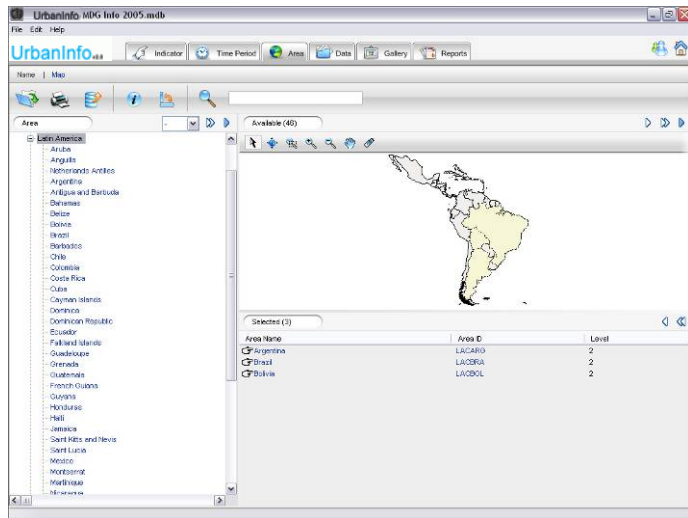


Fig. 3.4 Map option

In the Map view, the Available pane shows the map for the node selected in the area tree. The map tool bar in the Available pane helps you to achieve following tasks:

-  Change mouse to pointer mode. Point and click on Area to select area. The selected area is highlighted and appears in the selected pane.
-  View full extent of the map file.
-  Magnify the selected area to the pane extent.
-  Zoom in by a fixed magnitude.
-  Zoom out by a fixed magnitude.
-  Pan to a particular location on the map file.
-  Display Label (Area Name) on the map.

Viewing Data

The Data page lets you view the data records of the selected database.

You can view all the records in the database or view limited records from the database by specifying the data parameters: Indicator, Time, and Area. The steps involved in selecting data parameters are discussed in Chapter 3 (page 19-24).

The Data page contains nine page options (Fig. 4.1):

View: Displays data records. It includes following data elements: Time Period, Area ID, Area Name, Indicator, Data Value, Unit, Subgroup and Source.

Source: View the sources available and those selected for the data view. Here you can remove or add new data sources.

Unit: View the Units available and those selected for the data view. Here you can remove or add new units.

Subgroup: View the subgroups available and those selected for the data view. Here you can remove or add new subgroups.

Statistics: View basic statistics for the data records: Count, Range, Mean, and Standard Deviation.

Calculate: Perform calculations on the records in the data view: Percent, 100 Minus, Composite Index, Subtotal, Transform Unit and User defined formula. The Calculate options are discussed in detail in Chapter 8 (page 78-110).

Table: Open the Table wizard and create a table presentation.

Graph: Open the Graph wizard and create a graph presentation.

Map: Open the Map wizard and create a map presentation.

Data View



On the home page, select the Data option in the Data menu to view all the data records for the selected database.

To generate a data view, click on the Data tab in the navigation bar after selecting the data parameters: Indicator, Time and Area.

Notice that there are eight columns in the data window: Time Period, Area ID, Area Name, Indicator, Data Value, Unit, Subgroup and Source (Fig. 4.1).



Click on any data column header to quickly sort the data in ascending or descending order.

Time Period	Area ID	Area Name	Indicator	Data Value	Unit	Subgroup	Source
2000	LAC000	Central America	Infant mortality rate	8	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC001	British Virgin Islands	Infant mortality rate	19	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC002	Honduras	Infant mortality rate	32	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC003	Argentina	Infant mortality rate	17	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC004	Chile	Infant mortality rate	10	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC005	Costa Rica	Infant mortality rate	9	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC006	Guatemala	Infant mortality rate	11	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC007	Paraguay	Infant mortality rate	12	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC008	Uruguay	Infant mortality rate	20	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC009	Venezuela	Infant mortality rate	18	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC010	Caribbean	Infant mortality rate	17	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC011	Latin America & Caribbean	Infant mortality rate	22	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC012	South America	Infant mortality rate	30	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC013	Central America	Infant mortality rate	32	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates
2000	LAC014	Caribbean	Infant mortality rate	62	Deaths per 100	Total	UNSD, UNICEF estimates

Fig. 4.1 Data view



The export button lets you export the data from the data view into the following file formats: XLS, CSV, PDF, HTML, XML, Database and UrbanInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet format.

You can use the **right click menu** option to expand the subgroup column and view the subgroup categories. Subgroups are classified under four categories: Age, Sex, Location and Others.

“Selected (220)” displays the total number of records checked.

Notice that the data records have a checkbox to the left of each record. Uncheck the checkbox to remove the record from the data view. The data records that you have removed will not be considered while generating a table, graph or map.

To make the deleted record available, click and select **Reset** in the filter window.



Tip

To prevent pagination, uncheck the **Paging-Lines per Page** check box in the general tab of user preferences window.

Data Page Navigation Bar

When you have a data view with too many records, the data view gets paginated. The data view navigation bar helps in managing the data view.

“ Page 2 of 5 ” displays the current page location.

Click  to go to the first page of the data view.

Click  to display the previous data page.

Click  to display the next data page.

Click  to go to the last page of data view.

To move to a specific page, click  and select the desired page from the drop-down list.

Data Grouping Bar

The data grouping bar helps you to organize the data view.

To group the data view, drag and drop the column headings into the grouping bar area. You can change the order of grouping by dragging the elements in the grouping bar and arranging them in the desired order.

Drag the grouping element back to the data window to revert to the default data view.

Data Sort

Click  to open the Sort window and organize the Data view (Fig. 4.2). The sort option allows you to specify the sort criterion and arrange the elements of the various columns in the data view as per the sort criterion. If you have a data view of several pages, the sort function is applied to the current page view.



Tip

Use   to change the order in which the sort function will be applied.

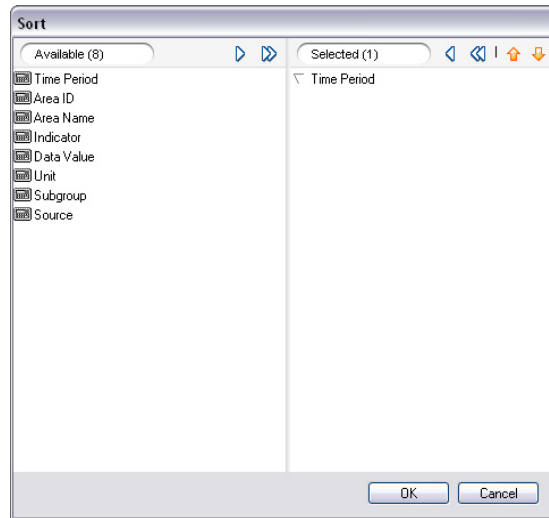


Fig. 4.2 Page Option: Sort

You can specify multiple criteria for sorting. To specify criteria for sorting, double-click on the element in the Available pane. The element appears in the Selected pane. Click **OK** to apply the sorting criteria and view the sorted records in the data view.

Data Filter

Click  to open the Apply Filters window and screen the records appearing in the Data view (Fig. 4.3). As with the sort option, in case of a data view of multiple pages, the filter option is applied to data records in the current page.

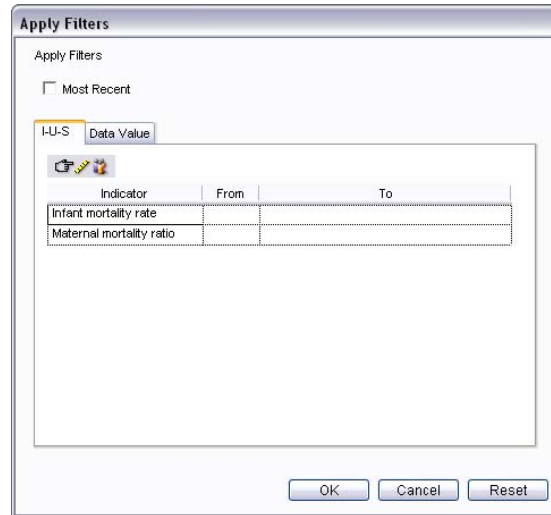


Fig. 4.3: Page Option: Apply Filter

Check the box to the left of **Most Recent** to filter and view the data for the most recent time period for an I-U-S and a given area.

The filter tool has two tabs: I-U-S and Data Value

Click on the I-U-S tab to set the minimum and maximum range for each I-U-S combination. The records are filtered based on the specified range. The default view displays only indicators. Click  to view the I-U-S combination.

The Data Value tab lets you filter records based on the data value (Fig. 4.4).



Tip

If you have specified any filter criteria under both I-U-S and Data Value tabs, only the I-U-S tab filter criteria are applied.

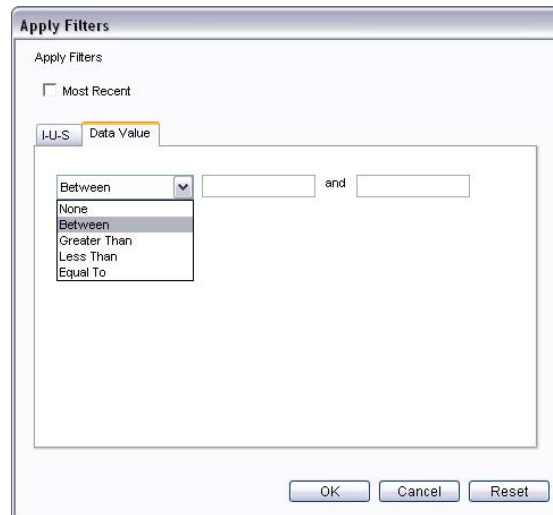


Fig. 4.4 Data Value tab

Click on the text box to choose from the following options in the drop-down list:

- Between (two values)
- Greater than (specified value)
- Less than (specified value)
- Equal to (specified value)

Click **OK** to apply the specified filters.

Click **Cancel** to reject the filters and exit the filter window.

Click **Reset** to revert to the default data view.

Viewing Sources



Tip

You can select different Sources for different Subgroups or Units of the same Indicator.

Click on the Source tab in the page option bar to manage the data sources appearing in the Data view.

Notice that the source page is divided into two panes (Fig. 4.5).

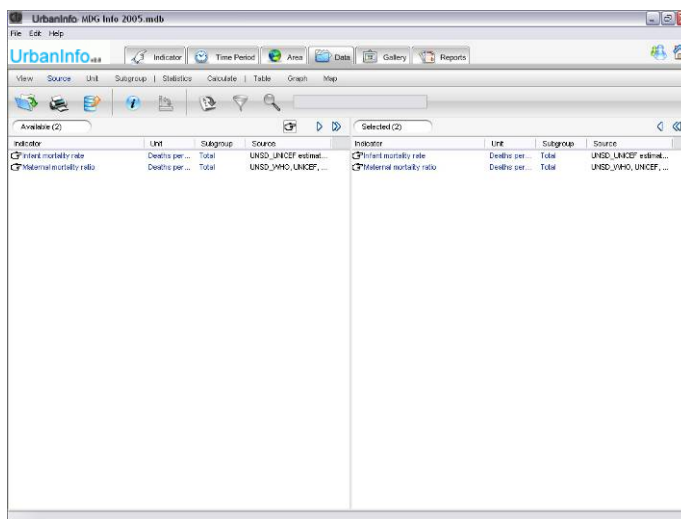


Fig. 4.5 Page option: Source



Tip

Highlighted sources are classified as recommended sources.

The Available pane lists the I-U-S combinations and their data source. The Selected pane shows the data sources for the I-U-S appearing in the data view.

To include a source in the data view, double-click on the source in the Available pane. The source appears in the Selected pane.

Click on the **View** tab to view the data for the specified sources.

Viewing Units



Click  to toggle between viewing the indicator and unit or only unit.

Click on the Unit tab to specify the Units to be included in the Data view.

Notice that the Unit tab has two panes: the Available and the Selected pane (Fig. 4.6).

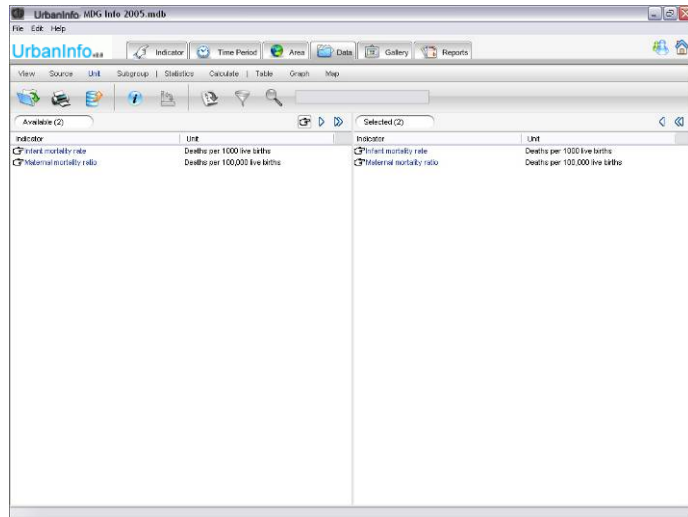


Fig. 4.6 Page option: Source

To select, double-click a unit in the Available pane. The unit appears in the Selected pane.

Click on the **View** tab to view the data for the specified unit.

Viewing Subgroups



Tip

Click  to toggle between viewing the indicator and subgroup or only subgroups.

Click on the Subgroup tab to specify the subgroups for the indicators to be included in the Data view.

Notice that the subgroup window has two panes: Available and Selected pane (Fig. 4.7).



Note

Subgroups refer to the subpopulations grouped into four categories: Sex, Location, Age and Others.

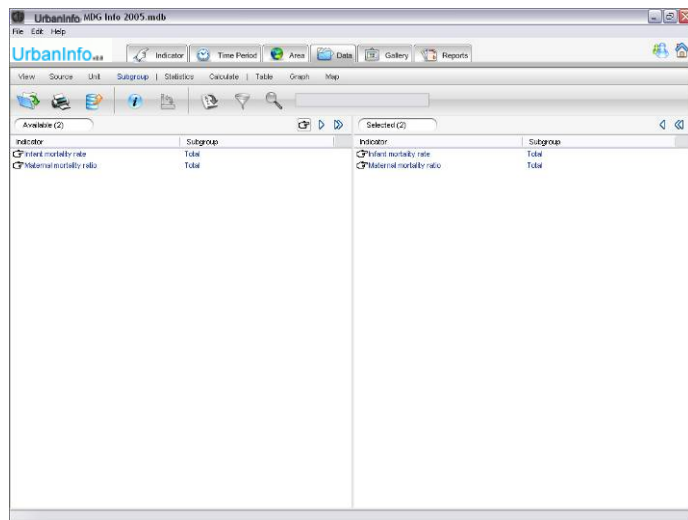


Fig. 4.7 Page option: Source

To select, double-click a subgroup in the Available pane. The subgroup appears in the Selected pane.

Click on the **View** tab to view data for the specified subgroups.

Viewing Statistics



Tip

Use the data grouping bar to group the columns of the statistics page.

Click on the Statistics tab to find out basic statistical values for the I-U-S combinations included in the Data view.

The Statistics tab window displays several useful statistical values (Fig. 4.8).



Tip

This statistical overview is useful to create meaningful range breaks in maps.

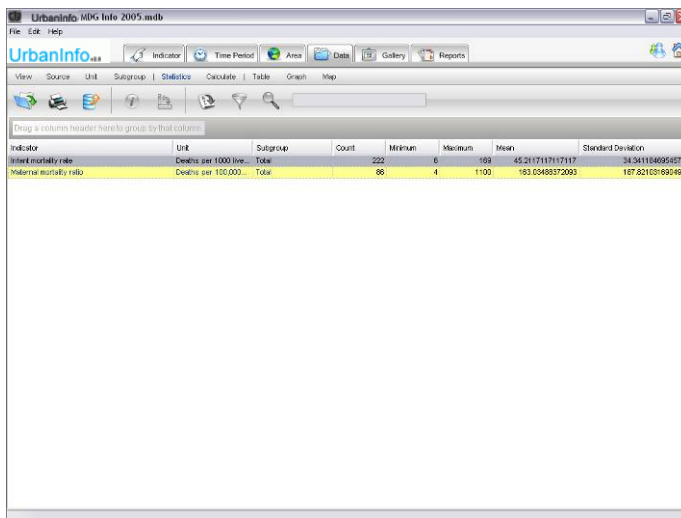


Fig 4.8 Statistics



Note

Standard Deviation measures the variation from an average of a group of measurements. For example, if the standard deviation for the sex ratio is very high across the sub national areas for a country, it means that there is high variability in the sex ratio across the regions. For a normal distribution, 68% of all measurements fall within one standard deviation of the average and 95% of all measurements fall within two standard deviations of the average.

Count: Displays the number of unique I-U-S combination records.

Minimum: Displays the minimum data value for a given I-U-S combination.

Maximum: Displays the maximum data value for a given I-U-S combination.

Mean: Displays the simple arithmetic mean for the range of data values for a given I-U-S combination.

Standard Deviation: Displays the standard deviation for a given I-U-S combination.

Presentation Wizards

UrbanInfo 2.0 has inbuilt presentation wizards to help you prepare professional presentations and reports.

The wizards guide you through a series of steps to help you decide the content and style of the output. The output is saved along with the data sheet and data sources.

You can use the wizards to produce outputs in three formats: Table, Graph and Map.

Table: Helps you prepare and save a Table presentation in seven steps.

Graph: Helps you prepare and save a Graph presentation in four steps.

Map: Helps you prepare and save a Map presentation in five steps.

Creating Tables

Before creating a table, make sure the data view contains the data that you want to present as a table.

Click on the Table button in the Data Page Option bar to activate the Table wizard.

The Table wizard involves seven steps. Steps 1 through Step 5 allow you to modify the row and column settings and table formatting. Step 6 gives you a preview of the table. Step 7 lets you specify the table name and save it in the gallery.

When you open the Table wizard, it automatically applies a default setting for the rows, columns and other table formatting elements. It straightaway takes you to Step 6 of the Table wizard (Fig. 5.1).



Tip
Use the filter option to further refine your data view before creating the table.

Area Name	Time Period	Female	Male	Total
Anguilla	2001	96.9	96.3	96.6
Argentina	1990	94	93.6	93.8
Aruba	2001	97.6	99.1	98.4
Bahamas	1990	90.9	88.3	89.6
Bahamas	2001	87.6	85.2	86.4
Barbados	1990	79.5	80.7	80.1
Barbados	2001	100	99.6	99.8
Belize	1990	93.4	94.6	94
Bolivia	1990	86.7	94.7	90.8
Bolivia	2001	94.4	94	94.2
Brazil	1990	83	88.2	85.6
Brazil	2001	97.4	95.7	96.5
British Virgin Islands	2001	93	94.7	93.9
Chile	1990	87	88.4	87.7

Fig. 5.1 Table

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 7 and save the table in the Gallery with the default formatting and presentation.

If you are not happy with the applied table format, you can go back to Steps 1 through 5 and make the necessary changes.

Click **Back** to go to the previous step. You can also click on the combo box and select the desired step from the drop-down list.

Let's start with Step 1.

Step 1

In Step 1, you can specify the row and column elements that you want to include in the table. You can also choose to insert aggregates—sum, count, and mean—and categorize the data records.

Notice that the Step 1 window is divided into four panes (Fig. 5.2).



Tip

You can either use the subgroup or the elements of the subgroups such as age, sex, location, etc. This gives you more options for cross tabulation.

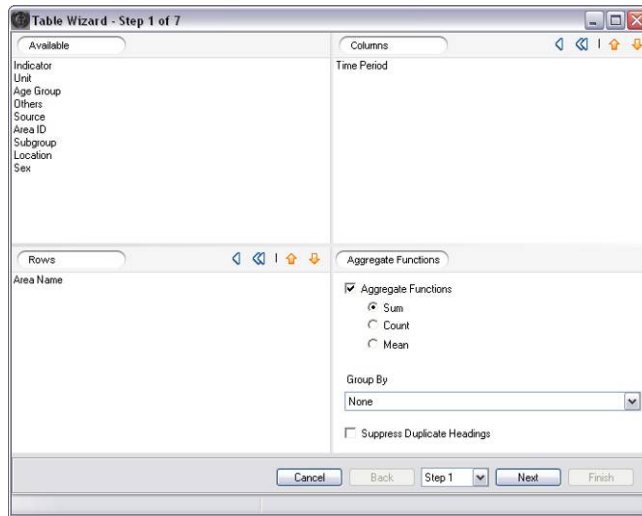


Fig. 5.2 Step 1

Available Pane: Contains the list of elements that you can select for the rows and columns. You can choose from the following elements:

- Indicator
- Time Period
- Unit
- Subgroup
- Area ID
- Area Name
- Age Group
- Sex
- Location
- Others

- Source

Column Pane: Displays the elements selected for the column(s) of the table.

Row Pane: Displays the elements selected for the rows of the table.



Tip

 The Move up and down buttons on the row and column header helps you to change the order of the elements.

To specify the elements for the row or column, drag and drop the elements from the Available pane to the respective panes.

Aggregates Function Pane: Provides options for grouping the data records and generating summary statistics such as sum, count, and mean.

Check the box to the left of **Aggregate Function** to activate the aggregate menu. You can select from three available aggregate functions: Sum, Count and Mean. Click on the radio button to the left of these options to choose the desired aggregate function.

You can specify the criterion for grouping the data records and applying the aggregate function. Click on the text bar below **Groups** and select the criterion for grouping from the drop-down list.



Note

The drop-down list for selecting the grouping criteria contains elements selected for table rows.

Check the box to the left of **Suppress Duplicate Headings** to hide any table headings that have been repeated. This option applies only for the column headings. For example, if the table contains two indicators with same units, then the units get combined and are displayed in one cell.

Click **Next** to apply the changes and proceed to Step 2.

Step 2

In Step 2, you can specify the table title, footnotes, and choose to color code the data (Fig. 5.3).

Note

The Table wizard allows you to specify the color for a maximum of 10 breaks.

Legend	From	To	Count	Color
Label 1	21.6	86.9	43	
Label 2	87.0	91.3	45	
Label 3	91.4	95.7	43	
Label 4	95.8	100.0	40	

Fig. 5.3 Step 2

Click on the text bar below **Title** to enter the table title.

Click on the text bar below **Subtitle** to enter table subtitle.

Check the box to the left of **Footnote** to display footnotes. The footnotes will appear at the bottom of the table.

Check the box to the left of **Inline** to make the footnotes appear in the cell along with the data value.

Tip

A data value with an inline footnote will have a red square on the top right corner.

Check the box to the left of **Apply Color** to arrange the data into breaks and assign a color for each break. You can group the data and apply color for each indicator in the data view.

Click on the text box below **Indicator** to view and select the indicator for applying breaks and color scheme.

To select the number of breaks, enter the desired number of breaks

in the text box below **Breaks**. You can set a maximum of ten and a minimum of two breaks.

Click on the text box next to breaks to select the **method of break**. You can choose from the following types of breaks:



Choose equal count to distribute the data values for the indicator 'poverty head count ratio' into four quarters to find out which countries fall in the fourth quarter.



Choose continuous when you want to find out which sub national regions are close to the national average for the given indicator. You can manually change the 'To' value to decide on the appropriate class limits.



When you want to group the data for the maternal mortality ratio across developed countries and developing countries, use the discontinuous method to accommodate the wide range of values for the indicator across the regions.

Equal count: Data values are distributed across the specified breaks so that each class interval has approximately same number of areas. You can not change the 'From' and 'To' Columns. Choose the equal count method if you want to divide the areas based on a quantile classification.

Equal size: Data values are distributed across the specified breaks so that difference between the 'From' value (lower class limit) and the 'To' value (upper class limit) is the same for all the class intervals. You can not change the 'From' and 'To' Columns. Choose equal size as the method of break to retain the inherent variation in the data values.

Continuous: You can change the value of 'To' column. On changing the 'To' column in one class interval, the 'From' and 'To' columns for all the intervals are automatically recalculated to ensure continuity. The continuous method is useful when you want to manually set the class limit while retaining the continuity across the class intervals.

Discontinuous: You can change both the "To" and "From" values. On changing either of the values, the interval limits do not get recalculated. The discontinuous method is very useful to group data values that are widely dispersed

The default values are displayed in the text boxes below **Minimum** and **Maximum**. You can set the Minimum and Maximum range value for the data set. The values specified here influence the method of break.

Specify the decimal precision in the text box below **Decimal**. The upper and lower limits of the breaks are sensitive to the decimal range, the data values can fall in one break or the other depending on the decimal places.

The **High is good** option lets you apply the reverse color scheme

for indicators that measure the level of the negative factor.

For instance the indicator “Illiteracy rate” has an inverse relationship with literacy. When you are deciding the breaks for such indicators, you can set the high is good option to **No** to apply the color scheme in reverse order.

Click **Apply** to apply the number and method of break specified above.

The bottom portion of the window gives a preview of the break ranges, count, and color applied to each range.

You can edit the **Legend labels** by clicking on the text boxes in the legend column.

You can change the color for any data range. Click on the **Color tab** for a range to choose the desired color from the color palette window.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3

In Step 3, you can specify the grouping criteria for the data rows and the sequence of the column arrangement (Fig. 5.4).



Tip
Specify the level of classification arrangement in the text box above the classification select pane.



Tip
Use   to modify the order of both the classification and column arrangement.

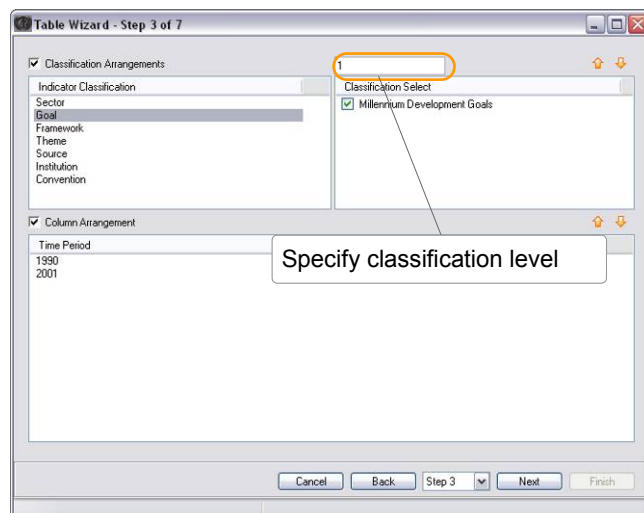


Fig. 5.4 Step 3

Check the box to the left of **Classification Arrangement** to group the data rows by Indicator Classification (IC) categories. You can choose from the seven ICs: Sector, Goal, Framework, Theme, Source, Institution, and Convention.

Highlight the IC type in the left pane to view the available categories in the Classification select pane. The check boxes to the left of each classification help you control the visibility of the classifying criterion in the table.

For example, to organize the indicators by the MDGs, highlight 'Goal' from the IC pane and check the box to the left of Millennium Development Goals in the Classification select window. The indicators will be grouped as per the MDGs. To group the indicators by MDGs and the respective targets, enter "3" in the text bar above the Classification select window.

Check the box to the left of **Column Arrangement** to change the order in which the columns appear in the table.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4

In Step 4, you can specify the sort order for the elements in the table. Notice that the Sort window has two panes: Available pane and Selected pane (Fig. 5.5).



Tip

Use   to prioritize the sort elements.

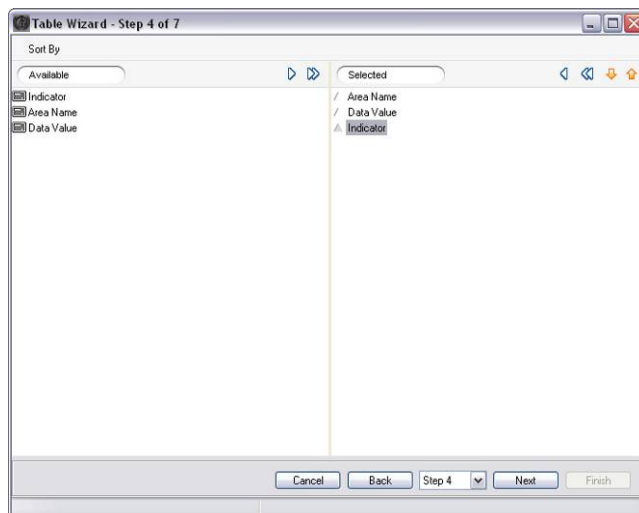


Fig. 5.5 Step 4

Along with Data Value, the Available column lists the elements selected in the rows box in Step 1.

To select an element for sorting, drag and drop the element from the Available pane to the Selected pane. The arrow pointer before the element gives you the sort order. Click on the arrow to reverse the sort order.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5.

Step 5

In Step 5, you can specify the formatting style for the table elements (Fig. 5.6).

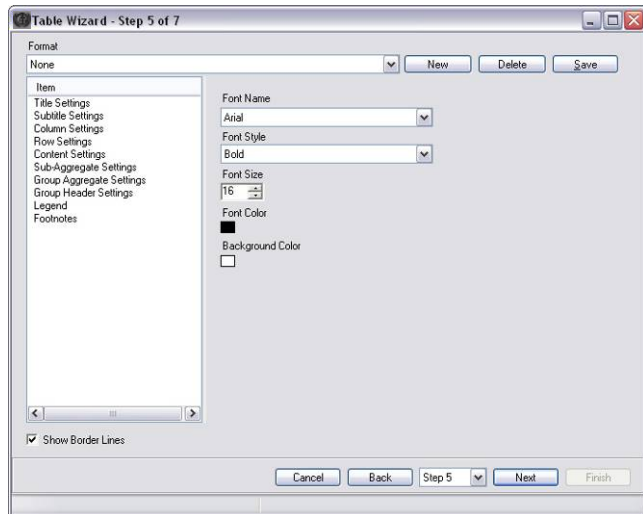


Fig. 5.6 Formatting the Table

To apply a style theme, click on the text bar below **Format** and choose a style theme from the drop-down list. You can further modify the theme settings by highlighting the formatting elements in the **Item** pane and modifying the settings.

To create a custom theme, click on **New**, enter a theme name in the pop up window and click **OK**. The theme name will appear in the Format text bar. Select the custom theme from the format bar to modify the formatting.

Click on the text bar below **Font Name** to select the desired font

from the drop-down list.

Click on the text bar below **Font Style** to choose from the styles available in the drop-down list.

Enter the size in the text box below **Font Size**. You can also use the arrow buttons to scroll to the desired font size.

Click on the color tabs below **Font Color** to modify the font color.

Click on the color tabs below **Background Color** to modify the table background color.

Check the box to the left of **Show Border line** to make the grid outline visible for the table. Uncheck it to hide grid lines.

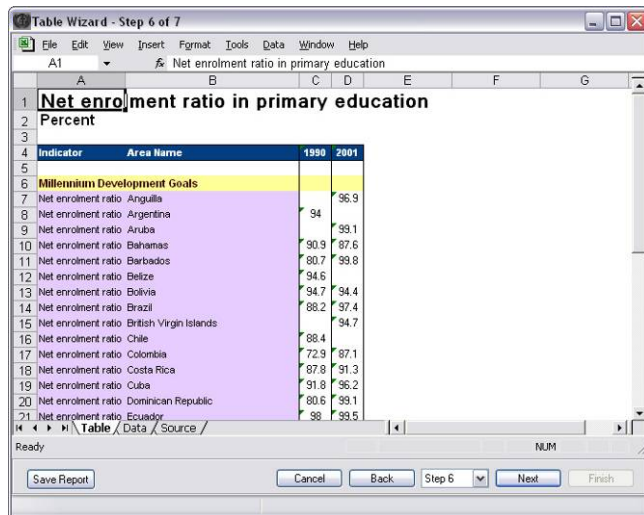
Click **Delete** to delete an existing format theme.

Click **Save** to save the formatting changes to the selected format theme.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 6.

Step 6

In Step 6, you can preview the effect of the changes made in Steps 1 through Step 5. The output is presented as a Microsoft Excel workbook. Notice that there are three worksheets in the workbook (Fig. 5.7).



Indicator	Area Name	1990	2001
Net enrolment ratio	Anguilla	94	96.9
Net enrolment ratio	Argentina		99.1
Net enrolment ratio	Aruba		99.1
Net enrolment ratio	Bahamas	90.9	87.6
Net enrolment ratio	Barbados	80.7	93.8
Net enrolment ratio	Belize	94.6	
Net enrolment ratio	Bolivia	94.7	94.4
Net enrolment ratio	Brazil	88.2	97.4
Net enrolment ratio	British Virgin Islands		94.7
Net enrolment ratio	Chile	88.4	
Net enrolment ratio	Colombia	72.9	87.1
Net enrolment ratio	Costa Rica	87.8	91.3
Net enrolment ratio	Cuba	91.8	96.2
Net enrolment ratio	Dominican Republic	80.6	99.1
Net enrolment ratio	Ecuador	98	99.5

Fig. 5.7 Step 6

Table sheet displays the table created using the Table wizard.

Data sheet displays the Data View used to create the table.

Source sheet displays the list of data sources. It also gives you the name and location of the current database.

Here you can make further changes to the table before saving it in the Gallery.

Click **Save Report** to save the I-U-S combinations and table format options as a template. You can apply these settings on a UrbanInfo database to quickly generate a table.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 7.

Step 7

In Step 7, you can save the table in the Gallery (Fig. 5.8).

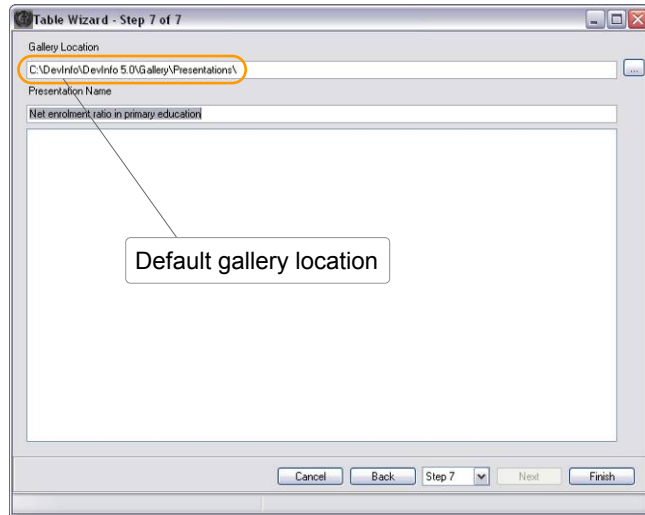


Fig. 5.8 Step 7

Specify a name for the table. By default, the table is saved in the presentation folder. Click  to browse and save the table at a different location.

Click **Finish** to save the table and exit the table wizard.

Creating Graphs

The graph wizard lets you create graphs based on the data view. Click on the Graph option to activate the graph wizard.

Creating a graph involves four steps.

Step 1



Tip

Click   to prioritize the X-Axis and Y-Axis elements.

In Step 1, you can select the elements for the X and Y Axis (Fig. 5.9).

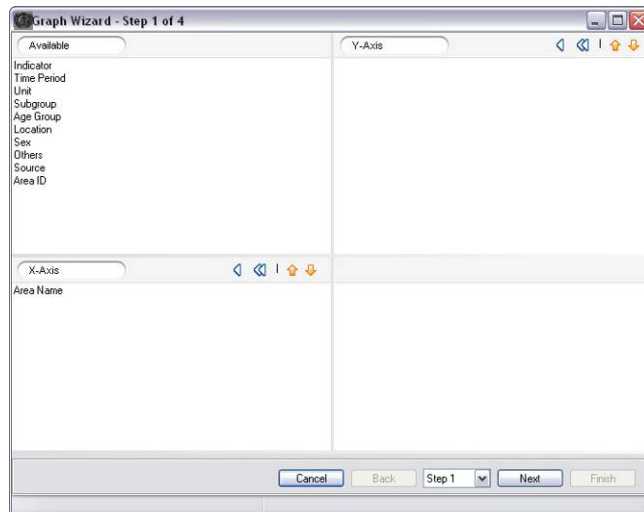


Fig. 5.9 Step 1

Drag and drop elements from the Available box to the X-Axis and Y-Axis boxes.

Step 2

In Step 2, you can specify the title and subtitle for the base table used to create the graph (Fig. 5.10).

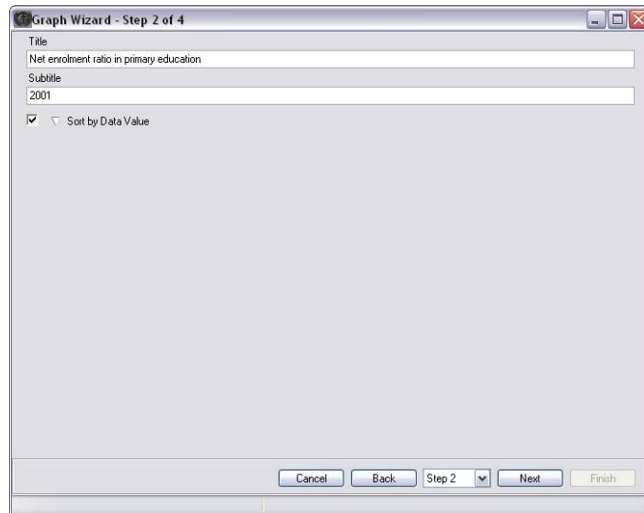


Fig. 5.10 Step 2

Check the box to the left of **Sort by Data Value** to sort the table on the data values of the first data column. You can change the order of sorting by clicking on the arrow button next to the checkbox.

Click **Next** to start the process of specifying the graph type. Here the graph wizard of MS Excel takes over and lets you choose from the different types of graphs and other settings.

Step 3

In Step 3, the Excel chart wizard prepares a graph based on your inputs. You can now preview the graph as a MS Excel workbook (Fig. 5.11).

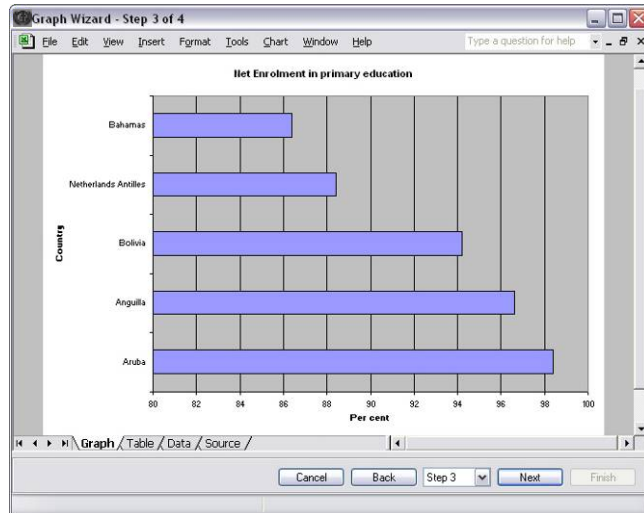


Fig. 5.11 Step 3

The preview window contains four spreadsheets:

Graph sheet displays the chart.

Table sheet displays the table used to generate the graph.

Data sheet displays the data view on which the graph is based.

Source sheet displays the data sources and the current database.

Here you can make further changes to the graph.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4

Step 4 is the final step in the graph wizard. Here you can save the graph in the gallery (Fig. 5.12).



Click  to browse and save the graph at any other location.

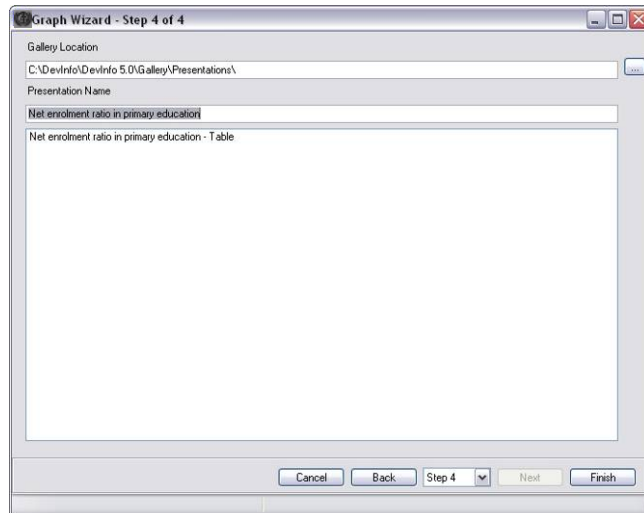


Fig. 5.12 Step 4

Specify a name for the graph to save it in the gallery.

The graph can be viewed in the Gallery. This graph can be copied into other MS Office application with the help of the tools available in the Gallery.

Creating Maps

The map wizard lets you link data to geographical units to create a thematic map. The map helps you effectively visualize data and communicate information on development trends within geographical areas (countries, regions, etc) or administrative units (sub national).

It includes advanced functions for performing geo-statistical analysis. You can create a wide range of thematic maps using gradients, colors, patterns and charts and use these themes alone, or in combination.

You can associate feature layers such as roads and rivers onto the thematic map to improve its visual impact. You can also overlay the thematic map on a three dimensional globe (a raster image) depicting regions and landscape.



Note

UrbanInfo projects the thematic maps onto the raster images from NASA's WorldWind application.

Making a map in the Map wizard involves five steps. Click on the map button in the data view to activate the Map wizard.

When you open the Map wizard, it automatically applies a default color scheme to the data values of the selected indicators and generates a map preview (Fig. 5.13).



Fig. 5.13 Map wizard

Click **Next** to accept the system suggested map and proceed to Step 4 to preview the map in Excel.

To modify the map, click on the GO TO box and select Step 1 from the drop-down list.

Step 1

In Step 1, you can modify the theme, specify the legend title and decide on the statistical classification method and number of breaks. You can also change the legend text and border color.



Note

You can choose from a maximum of ten breaks and a minimum of two breaks.

Map Wizard - Step 1 of 5

Theme: Net enrolment ratio in primary education - Percent - Female

Legend Title: Percent

Breaks: 4 Continuous Minimum: 82.2 Maximum: 100 Decimals: 1

Legend	From	To	Count	Color	Polygon
82.2 - 88.9	82.2	88.9	8		
89.0 - 94.4	89.0	94.4	8		
94.5 - 98.3	94.5	98.3	8		
98.4 - 100.0	98.4	100.0	5		
Missing Value			17		

Border: 1.00 Smooth

Buttons: Load Save Reset Cancel Back Step 1 Next Finish

Fig 5.14 Step 1



Note

Uniqueness of a theme is defined by a combination of Indicator-Unit-Subgroup and Theme Type. Multiple themes can be created for the same I-U-S but different theme type.

By default, mapping module generates a color theme based on a unique I-U-S combination.

Click on the text box below **Theme** to select a theme from the drop-down list.

To modify the selected theme, click **Edit**.

To add a new theme, click **New**.

You can create a new theme or edit the existing one in the theme dialogue box (Fig. 5.15).

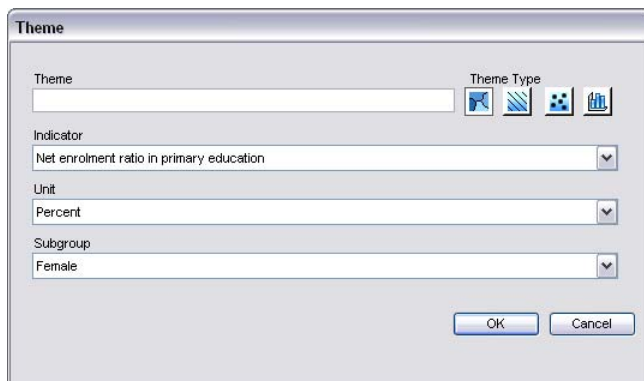


Fig. 5.15 Theme dialogue box

Enter the theme name in the text box below **Theme**. Choose the I-U-S combination for the theme by clicking on the drop-down lists below **Indicator**, **Unit** and **Subgroup**.

Next, choose from the four available theme symbols:



Color to represent data ranges with different colors or color gradients. Use the color theme to present interval data such as Infant mortality rate, etc.



Hatch to represent data ranges with different patterns. Use Hatch Patterns to present nominal data such as subgroups—male and female.



Dot Density to represent data by a number of dots corresponding to the data values. Use dot density theme to represent absolute numbers. It is not effective to use this theme for presenting percentages.



Chart to represent data with a column chart over the map. It is an effective method to compare different values.

Create a color theme

To create a color theme, click .

Click **OK** to apply the color theme and close the theme window.

Click the text box below **Legend Title** to enter a title for the legend.

Enter the number of breaks that you want to use to represent the data values in the text box below **Breaks**.

Specify the method of break. Click on the drop-down list next to the break text box and select from the four types of break options: Equal count, Equal size, Continuous and Discontinuous. The breaks are discussed in detail on page 40.

The **Minimum**, **Maximum** and **Decimal** values are generated from the selected data. You can edit these values to set custom ranges and decimal places.

Click **Apply** to implement the changes.

You can view the changes in range values in the columns below (Fig. 5.14).

Legend column displays the legend name. Click on the default name to customize it.

From column displays the minimum value included in the range.

To column displays the maximum value included in the range.

Count column displays the number of areas included in each range.

Color column shows the default color scheme applied for each range. To modify the color, click on the color tab and choose the desired color from the color palette window.

The row of **Missing Data** lists the count of areas that were selected in the Area page but do not have a data value available. You can choose the color for the missing data areas by clicking on the color tab.

Click **Smooth** to create a color gradient from the first to last color of the range. Choose the color of the first and last range to apply a color gradient for the in-between ranges.

You can also change the **Border** style for the geographical areas.

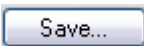


Click on the color tab below **Border** to change the default color for the boundaries.

Click on the **Border outline** box to choose the desired border style from the drop-down list.

To change the border thickness, click . The arrow buttons let you specify the thickness.

You can save the changes made to the number of breaks, break legend and the legend color.

Click  to save the changes.



Note

The load, save and reset buttons are available only for the color theme page.

Click  to open the legend window (Fig. 5.16) and choose from the available options. Check the boxes to the left of **Labels**, **Color** and **Legend** to apply all or any of these options.



Note

It is recommended to have the same number of breaks in Step 1 as the number of the breaks that are stored in the legend file to be loaded.

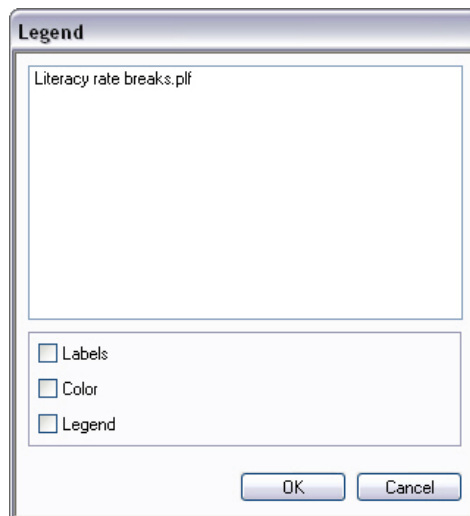


Fig. 5.16 Legend window

Click  to ignore any changes made to the default settings.

Create a Hatch theme

To create a hatch theme, click . Notice that the Hatch theme has the same options in Step 1 as the color theme (Fig. 5.17).

Note

In the map preview, the hatch pattern will be overlaid on the color theme.



The dialog box is titled "Map Wizard - Step 1 of 5". It features a "Theme" dropdown menu set to "NER-Female". Below this are "New...", "Edit...", and "Delete" buttons. The "Legend Title" is set to "Percent". The "Breaks" section shows "4" breaks, a "Continuous" type, a "Minimum" of 82.2, a "Maximum" of 100, and "1" decimal place. An "Apply" button is next to these settings. The "Legend" table is as follows:

Legend	From	To	Count	Color	Polygon
82.2 - 88.9	82.2	88.9	8		
89.0 - 94.4	89.0	94.4	8		
94.5 - 98.3	94.5	98.3	8		
98.4 - 100.0	98.4	100.0	5		
Missing Value			17		

Below the table is a "Border" section with a dropdown and a "1.00" value. A "Smooth" button is to the right. At the bottom are "Cancel", "Back", "Step 1" (selected), "Next", and "Finish" buttons.

Fig. 5.17 Hatch theme

The only difference is that in the Hatch theme, you can change both the color and the hatch pattern.

To change the polygon pattern, click on any cell in the polygon column to choose the desired pattern from the drop-down list.

You can also change the color for the desired pattern by clicking on the color tab.

Create a Dot Density theme

To create a dot density theme, click .



Tip

Dot Density themes are suited for representing discrete numeric values like population size. If one dot represents a population of 1000 and there are 50 dots in a district, then the population of the district approximates 50000. Data value defines the count of dots and has no bearing on the dot size. Size may be scaled by the user to make the map clearer.

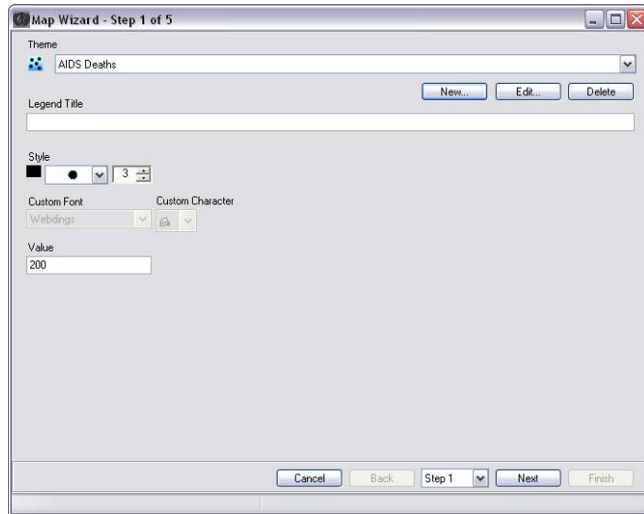


Fig. 5.18 Dot Density theme

Click on the text bar under **Legend Title** to specify a name for the dot legend (Fig. 5.18).

Click on the color tab under **Style** to open the color pop up window and choose the desired color.

Click  to enter the desired font size for the marker.

Click  to choose a different marker style from the drop-down list.

If you want to use a custom marker, click on the drop-down arrow below **Style** and select the last item from the drop-down menu (Fig. 5.19). You can modify the font and character by clicking and choosing from the drop-down lists below **Custom font** and **Custom Character** respectively.

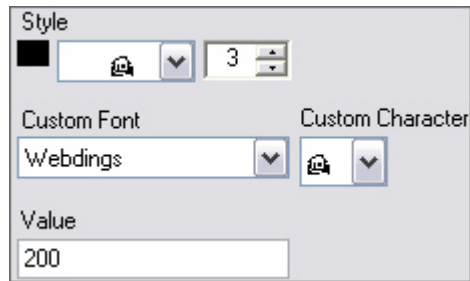


Fig. 5.19 Custom Marker options

To modify the default data value that a dot represents, click on the text bar below **Value** and enter the desired value.



Tip

You can use the chart theme to present data on subgroups. Proportional bars are suitable for representing and comparing numeric values.

Create a Chart theme

To create a chart theme, click . The chart theme window lets you modify chart display options (Fig. 5.20).

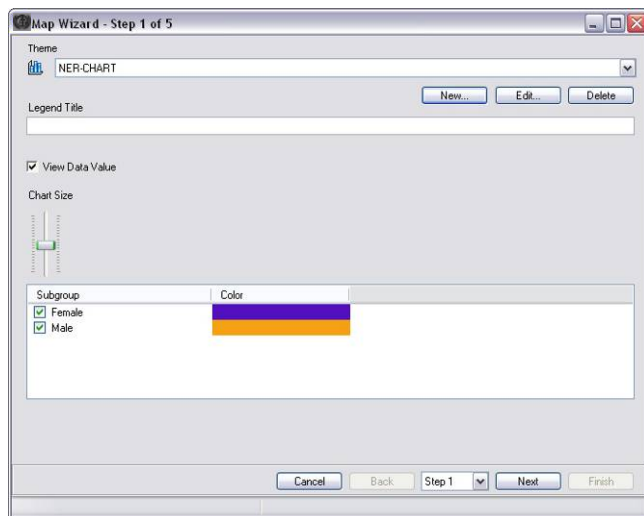


Fig. 5.20 Chart theme

Click on the text bar under **Legend Title** to specify a name for the bar legend.

Check on the box to the left of **View Data Value** to display the value for each bar. Uncheck to suppress the data value.

Click and drag the slider below **Chart size** to modify the size of the bar.

By default a bar is created for each subgroup, associated with the selected indicator.

Check the box to the left of **Subgroup** to display the subgroup on the map. Uncheck the box to suppress the subgroup. Click on the color tab next to each subgroup to change the color for each subgroup bar.

After deciding on the themes, click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2

In Step 2, you can add a title, subtitle and disclaimer. You can also modify the font style for various map elements.



Tip

In the title and subtitle, you can include information such as indicator, unit and subgroup and time for the data represented in the map.



Note

The disclaimer is important information for avoiding confusion on the use of the map. You can also add name, organization, location and date of production of the map.

Fig. 5.21 Step 2

Enter the map title in the text bar below **Title**.

Enter the map subtitle in the text bar below **Subtitle**.

Enter the disclaimer in the text bar below **Disclaimer**.

To choose from available style themes, click on the text bar below **Template** and select a theme from the drop-down list.

To add your custom style theme, click **New**. Enter a name for the new style theme and make the desired changes to the map elements listed in the Item pane.

The **Item** pane lists the elements of the map for which you can modify the style format. Highlight an element to modify the default style settings for the element.

To modify the font, choose the desired font from the drop-down list below **Font Name**.

To modify the font style, choose the desired font style from the drop-down list below **Font Style**.

To modify the font size, click on the text box below **Font Size** and enter the desired font size.

Check the box to the left of **Footnotes** to display footnotes linked to data values along with the map.

Check the box to the left of  to display the scale for the map.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3

In Step 3 you can preview the map. The preview reflects the changes made in Steps 1 and 2.

Notice that Step 3 window contains a vertical panel to the left and a horizontal tool bar on the top (Fig. 5.22).



Tip

Click  to maximize the map window.

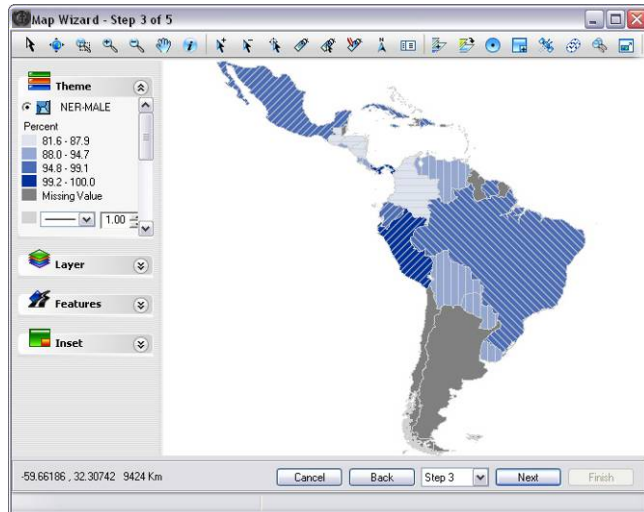


Fig. 5.22 Step-3

The left pane contains four panels—Theme, Layer, Features and Inset. Click on the panel heading or on  to expand and reveal panel options.

Theme Panel

The **Theme** panel displays the legend for all the themes that you created in Step 1. You can apply a theme from the theme panel. Check the box to the left of the theme name. The window displays the effect of the theme.

For the Chart theme and Color themes, you can change the color option for the theme elements. To change the color for a theme range or a chart bar, click on the color tab to the left of the range or subgroup respectively.

For the Hatch theme, you can change the hatch pattern for each range. Click on the hatch pattern tab to change the pattern.

The Counter on the bottom left of the screen gives you the latitude and longitude position of the mouse pointer. It also gives you an approximate reading of the extent of the thematic map that you are viewing.

Layer Panel

The layer panel displays the shapefile name of the base layer and the custom layer. Base layers are represented by plain icons

•  in layer legend, where as Feature layer and Custom Layers are represented by colored icons. • .



Note

Base Layers are the Polygon or Point layers that define the administrative boundaries/location of an area. Base layers are rendered based on theme settings, while feature and custom layers are rendered based on user defined color and patterns.

 represents **Polygon** shapefiles. Common examples of polygons are administrative boundaries, lakes and national parks.

•  represents **Point** shapefiles. Common examples of points are villages, hospitals, and service centers.

 represents **Line** shapefiles. Common examples of lines are rivers, rail networks and roads.

Click on the button to the left of the feature or custom layer to modify the layer settings.

For a **Polygon layer**, you can set fill color, transparency and fill style. You can also change the border color, border style and border width.

For a **Line layer**, you can change the border color, border style and border width.

For a **Point layer**, you can change the marker color, marker style and marker size.

Ordering of the layers affects the map display as the layers are rendered in a bottom to top sequence. Highlight a layer and use the layer toolbar or right click menu options to modify the layer order

(Fig. 5.23).



Tip

Click  to zoom to the highlighted layer. The layer is displayed in the preview window.

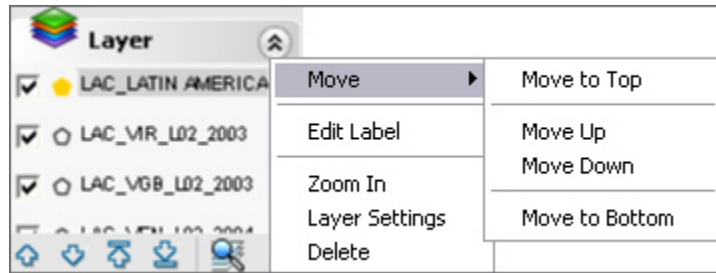


Fig. 5.23 Layer tool bar

To move the highlighted layer up by one step, do one of the following:

Click  in the layer tool bar.

Choose **Move | Move Up** from the right click menu option.

To move the highlighted layer down by one step, do one of the following:

Click  in the layer tool bar.

Choose **Move | Move Down** from the right click menu option.

To move the highlighted layer to the top of all layers, do one of the following:

Click  in the layer tool bar.

Choose **Move | Move To Top** from the right click menu option.

To move the highlighted layer to the bottom of all layers, do one of the following:

Click  in the layer tool bar.

Choose **Move | Move To Bottom** from the right click menu option.

Feature Panel

The feature panel displays the default features associated with areas in the database. The features could be a polygon, line or point map file.

The **Tool bar buttons** help you achieve the following tasks:



Tip

After using any tool, click  to prevent applying the tool effect to any further areas.



Tip

When you use the information button, the area remains highlighted. Click  to remove the highlighting.



Change mouse to pointer mode.



View **full extent** of map file.



Zoom in frame to zoom selected area to the pane extent.



Zoom in by a fixed magnitude.



Zoom out by a fixed magnitude.



Pan to a particular location on the map file.



Information on the highlighted area.

The information window (Fig. 5.24) gives you details such as Area Id, Area name, Data value, Indicator name, Unit, Subgroup and Time period.

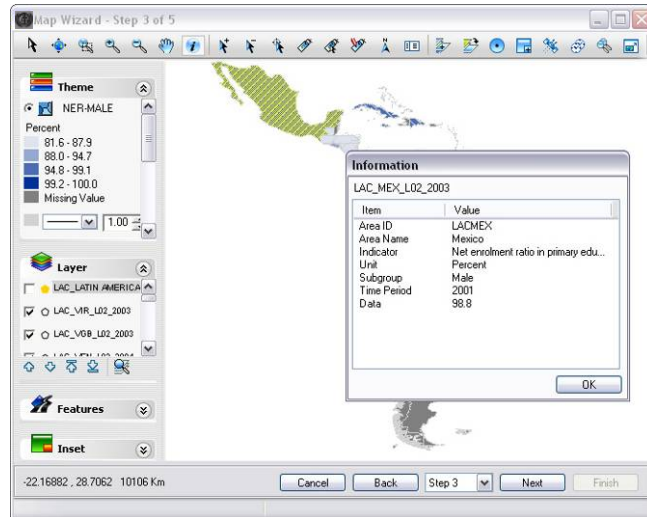


Fig. 5.24 Information window

-  **Select to Highlight** areas on the map.
-  **Remove highlighting** of a highlighted area.
-  **Zoom to highlight** areas. The map extent covers the highlighted areas.
-  **Labels** to switch between displaying and hiding map labels.
-  **Label Nudge** to view uncluttered labels. Drag the label that you want to displace. A leader line automatically connects the label with the area (Fig. 5.25).

Note

The default location of label is the centroid of the area. At times this may be problematic for areas where the centroid position falls outside the boundary of the area. Nudge option helps you to rectify the problem.

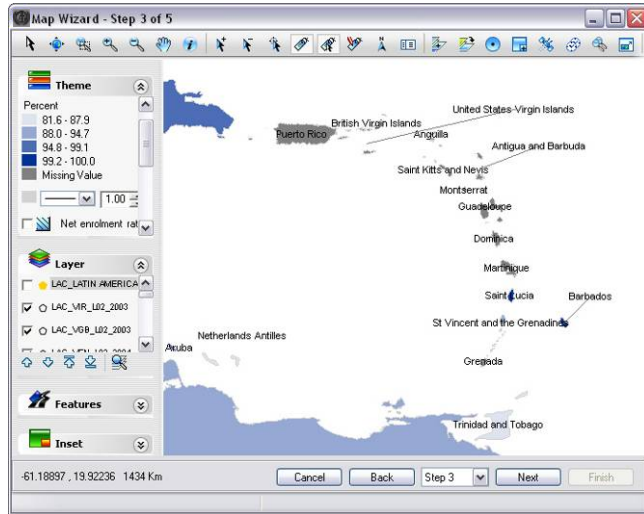


Fig. 5.25 Label Nudge

 **Edit Label** to modify the label settings at three levels.

Tip:

Modifying label settings for the Active Selection helps to focus on areas using distinct label settings.

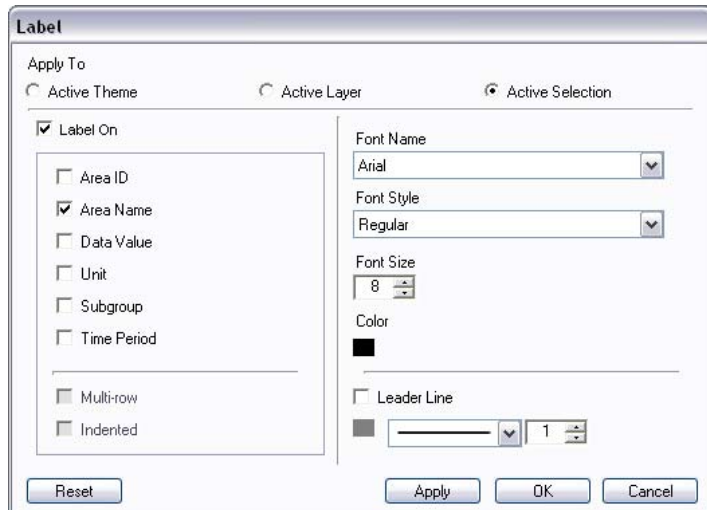


Fig. 5.26 Label setting

- Active Theme level: Label settings are applied to the active color theme. All base layers are affected.
- Active Layer level: Label settings are applied to the active layer.

To select the layer, highlight the layer in the layer panel.

- **Active Selection:** Label settings are applied to areas selected using .

 Insert North pointer into the map.

 **Hide left panel** and provide more viewing space. Click on it again to make the left panel visible.



Tip

Replacing the base layer helps when the map file associated with the area is outdated due to changes in administrative boundaries. If the updated map file is available, it can be substituted in place of the old file residing in database.

 **Add layers** such as roads, rivers, health centers and villages. The Add Layer window (Fig. 5.27) displays the shapefiles available in the database itself. It lists the map files for each available level. Here the map files are available under two levels: Continent and Country.

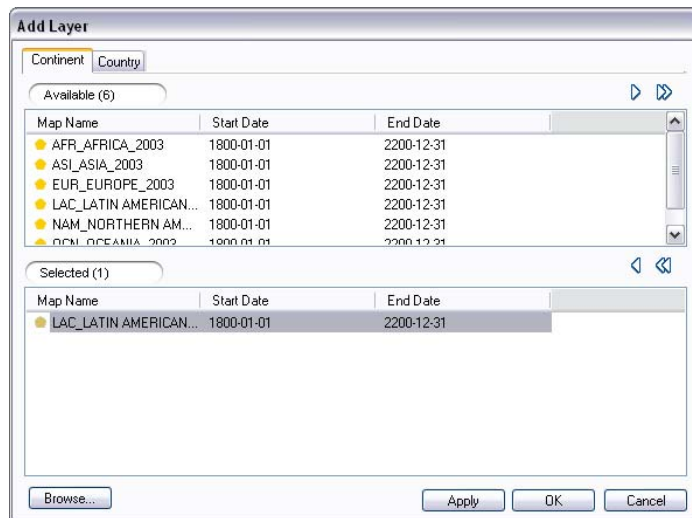


Fig. 5.27 Add layer

To select a shapefile, double-click on the desired shapefile from the Available pane.

Click **OK** to add the layer and exit the window.

Click **Apply** to add the layer and select more layers from the window.

Click **Cancel** to exit the add layer window without selecting any

shapefile.

Click  to access and use external shapefiles.

 Replace Base Layer with an external layer.

 Create Buffer zones around the line or point layer. The buffer window lets you modify the buffer settings.

Note

Buffers are concentric polygons drawn around point or lines. Map buffer is a very effective tool for impact analysis under an influence zone.

Tip

Click on buffer layer after selecting  from the toolbar. The Information dialog window will display the count of target features lying inside the buffer. If the target layer is a base layer, then sum and mean are also displayed.



Fig. 5.28 Buffer settings

Click on the text box below **Name** to specify the buffer name.

Click and enter the area for buffer coverage in the text box under **Radius**.

Click on the radio button next to **Layer** to choose the layer to which you want to apply the buffering.

Click on radio button next to **Customize** to create your own buffering. You can choose a point layer or line layer from the drop-down list.

Click on the text bar under **Target** to choose any particular layer from the drop-down list where you want to apply the buffer.

 Create Inset of specific sections of the map. The inset images



Tip

Insets are useful to bring specific areas into focus. You can also use insets to visualize time series data.

are placed along with the main map file. You can view them in Step 4. The Inset panel (Fig.5.29) lists the insets that you have created.



Fig. 5.29 Inset label



Note

No map actions can be performed on the Inset.

Check the box to the left of the inset name to make the inset visible.



Overlay the thematic map on a raster image. The image is super imposed in NASA's WorldWind application.



Note

Raster image is useful to describe continuously varying features such as soil type, elevation or temperature.



Create Time Series maps for all time periods available in the data view. A Time series bar (Fig.5.30) appears at the bottom of the map preview.



Fig. 5.30 Time Series bar

Most recent tab displays the latest data.

Auto Cycle tab lets you view animated map for all time periods in sequence.

A tab is created for every time period for which data are displayed in the data view.



Create Area series maps for all available levels of area in the data view. An Area series tab (Fig.5.31) gets appended to the map preview.

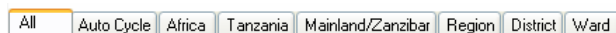


Fig. 5.31 Area Series bar

All tab lets you view all the levels in one map.

Auto Cycle tab lets you view animated map for each Area level in sequence.

A tab is created for each level of area.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4

In Step 4, you can preview the map in MS Excel format.

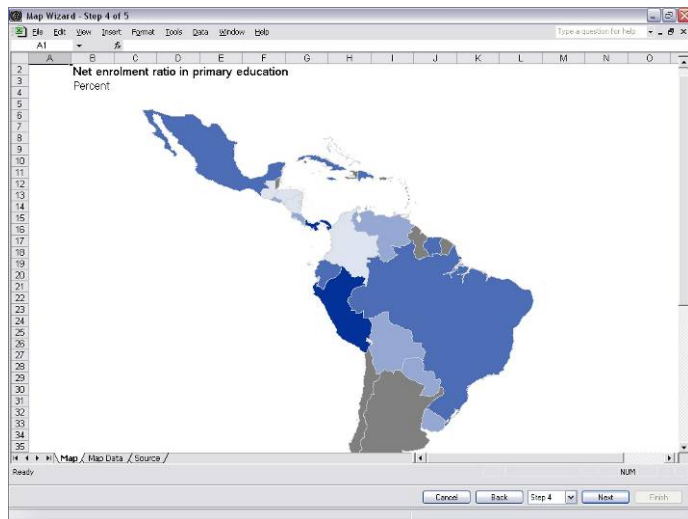


Fig. 5.32 Map preview

The Excel workbook (Fig. 5.32) includes spreadsheets of the data view and sources.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5.

Step 5

In Step 5, you can provide a name for the map presentation that you created.

By default the map is saved in the Gallery. Click  to save the map at a desired location.

Click **Finish** to save the presentation and exit the map wizard.

CHAPTER

6

Gallery

UrbanInfo 2.0 uses the Gallery to manage the Table, Graph and Map presentations created in UrbanInfo. You can organize the objects in different folders under the Gallery and transfer the objects directly into MS PowerPoint.

To activate the Gallery, do one of the following:

In the Home page, place your mouse pointer over  and click on Presentations in the Gallery menu (Fig. 6.1).

Click on the gallery page tab in the navigation bar.

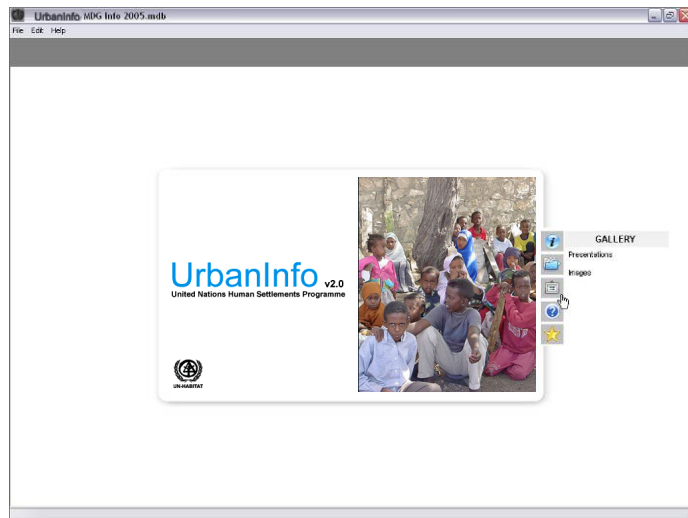


Fig. 6.1 Home page gallery menu

View objects in Gallery

Notice that the Gallery window is divided into two panes (Fig. 6.2).



Tip

Click  to locate presentation objects.

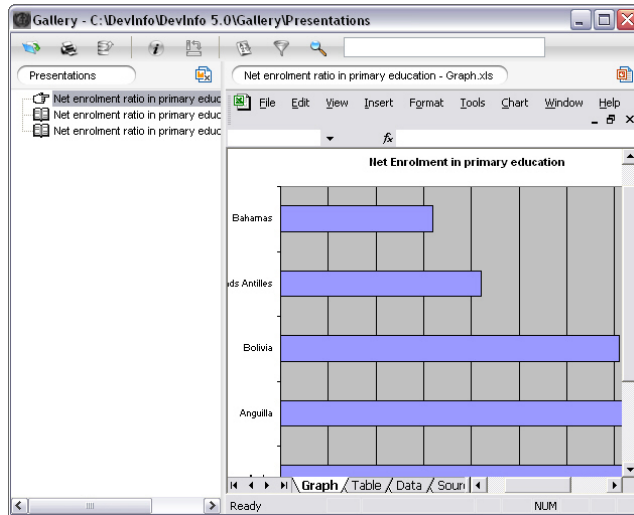


Fig. 6.2 Gallery window

The pane on the left lists items available in the presentation folder. Highlight a presentation object to display in the right pane.

By default they are stored at the following location:

C:\UrbanInfo\UrbanInfo 2.0\Gallery\Presentations

Click  to open presentation objects from a different location.

Click  to delete a presentation from the folder.

Create PowerPoint Presentation

You can copy the presentation objects directly onto MS PowerPoint in the gallery folder.

Click  to copy the selected presentation object to a slideshow. The Copy to slideshow window appears.

Click **New** in the window to copy the presentation into a new file. Click **Open** to copy into an existing presentation.

On choosing New/Open, the presentation window is split into three panes (Fig. 6.3).

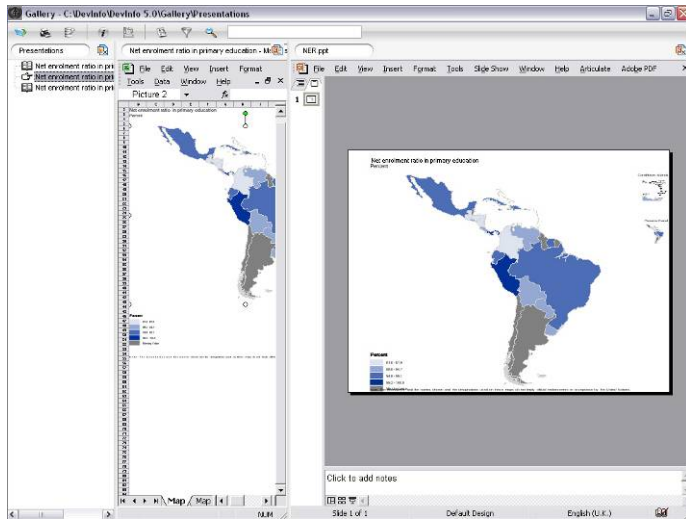


Fig. 6.3 Presentation window

The extreme right pane displays the presentation object in MS PowerPoint.

Click  to close the slide show window pane.

Reports

Creating Reports

The Reports wizard simplifies the process of creating a table presentation in UrbanInfo. It helps you apply the table formatting options and the I-U-S combinations to create a report in table format. You can thus generate standard reports by applying the saved formatting options to other databases.

Click on **Reports** tab in the Navigation bar to open the Reports window. The report window lists all formats that you have already created (Fig. 7.1).

**Tip**

Use Report to store format for tables generated on a regular basis.

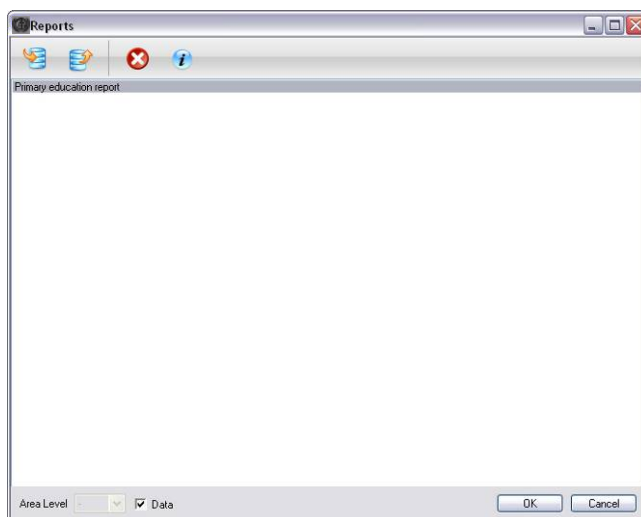


Fig. 7.1 Reports window

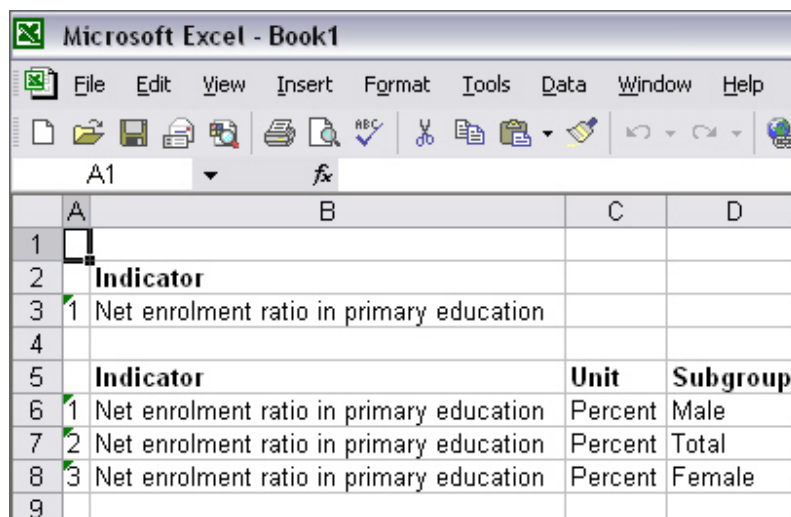
By default the report formats are saved under the following location:
C:\UrbanInfo\UrbanInfo 2.0\Reports

Click  to import report formats from a desired location.

Click  to export reports to a desired location. The report files are stored in .xml format.

Click  to delete the saved reports.

Highlight a report from the window and click  to match the I-U-S combinations in the report with those of the database that you have selected. The result of the matching process is displayed in a MS Excel Worksheet (Fig. 7.2).



	A	B	C	D
1	☐			
2		Indicator		
3	☒	1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education		
4				
5		Indicator	Unit	Subgroup
6	☒	1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Percent	Male
7	☒	2 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Percent	Total
8	☒	3 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	Percent	Female
9				

Fig. 7.2 Matching results

The first section of the report shows the list of Indicators present in the report as well as in the current database.

The second section shows the I-U-S combinations present in the report as well as the current database.

Only the matched I-U-S combinations will be considered to create the table.



Note
If the **Data** checkbox is left unchecked, the table will be generated for all data values in the database.

You can choose the level of Area for generating the table. Click on the text bar next to **Area Level** and select the desired area level from the drop-down list.

Check the box to the left of **Data** to generate the table based on the

data view that you have generated.

Click **OK** in the report window to generate the table. The table is displayed in Step 6 of the Table wizard (Fig. 7.3).

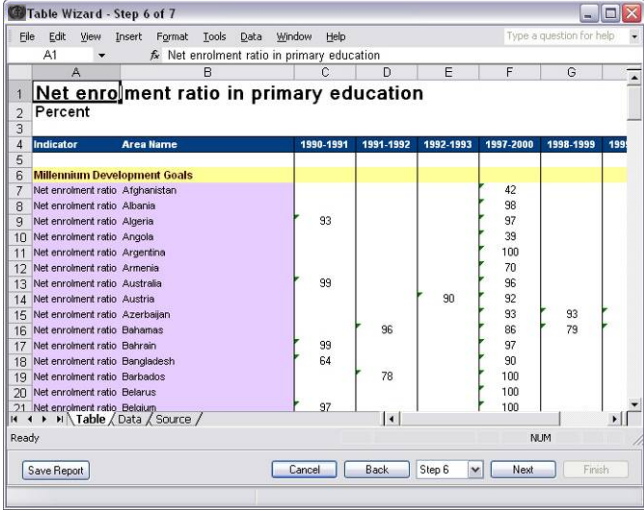


Table Wizard - Step 6 of 7

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

A1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Indicator	Area Name	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1997-2000	1998-1999	199
Millennium Development Goals							
Net enrolment ratio	Afghanistan				42		
Net enrolment ratio	Albania				98		
Net enrolment ratio	Algeria	93			97		
Net enrolment ratio	Angola				39		
Net enrolment ratio	Argentina				100		
Net enrolment ratio	Armenia				70		
Net enrolment ratio	Australia	99			96		
Net enrolment ratio	Austria			90	92		
Net enrolment ratio	Azerbaijan				93	93	
Net enrolment ratio	Bahamas		96		86	79	
Net enrolment ratio	Bahrain	99			97		
Net enrolment ratio	Bangladesh	64			90		
Net enrolment ratio	Barbados		78		100		
Net enrolment ratio	Belarus				100		
Net enrolment ratio	Belgium	97			100		

Ready NUM

Save Report Cancel Back Step 6 Next Finish

Fig. 7.3 Preview Table in Reports wizard

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 7. In Step 7, enter the desired name and click **Finish** to save the table in the Gallery.

Calculate

The **Calculate** wizard provides you with utilities to perform calculations on the data queried from the database. Sometimes the available data are not present in an appropriate format.

There are six options available in Calculate (Fig. 8.1)

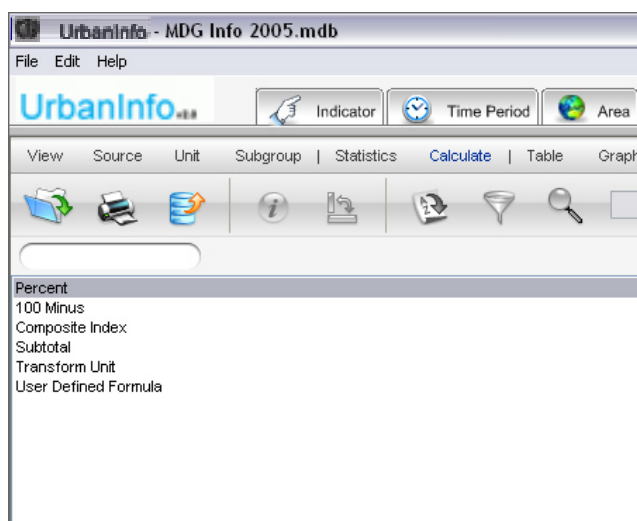


Fig. 8.1 Calculate options

Percent: Convert absolute numbers into percentages.

100 Minus: Calculate inverse indicator values.

Composite Index: Create composite index.

Subtotal: Create national totals from sub-national data.

Transform Unit: Convert measuring unit for the Indicator.

User-Defined Formula: Apply your own formula on the data records.

Percent

The percent option lets you convert absolute numbers into percentages. It is based on the formula:

$$100 \times \text{numerator} / \text{denominator}$$

Let us suppose we have a data view for the following (Fig. 8.2):

Net ODA (Official Development Assistance) disbursed by European Countries

Net ODA to LDCs (Least Developed Countries) by the European countries.

Time Period	Area ID	Area Name	Indicator	Data Value	Unit	Subgroup	Source
2003	EUR000	United Kingdom	Net ODA to LDCs	2219	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR001	Belgium	Net ODA	1653.4	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR002	Sweden	Net ODA	2400.11	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR003	Sweden	Net ODA to LDCs	822	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR004	Finland	Net ODA to LDCs	266	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR005	Norway	Net ODA to LDCs	601	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR006	Netherlands	Net ODA to LDCs	1289	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR007	Luxembourg	Net ODA to LDCs	65	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR008	Italy	Net ODA to LDCs	1104	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR009	Switzerland	Net ODA	1200.49	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR010	Greece	Net ODA to LDCs	59	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR011	Austria	Net ODA	104.78	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR012	France	Net ODA to LDCs	2905	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR013	Finland	Net ODA to LDCs	183	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR014	Spain	Net ODA to LDCs	342	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR015	Denmark	Net ODA to LDCs	673	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR016	Germany	Net ODA to LDCs	2609	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR017	Switzerland	Net ODA to LDCs	489	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR018	Belgium	Net ODA to LDCs	1060	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR019	Austria	Net ODA to LDCs	189	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR020	Ireland	Net ODA to LDCs	289	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR021	Finland	Net ODA	155.49	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR022	Ireland	Net ODA	503.56	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR023	Germany	Net ODA	6784.18	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR024	Italy	Net ODA	2432.85	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR025	Luxembourg	Net ODA	163.83	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR026	Greece	Net ODA	362.19	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR027	Netherlands	Net ODA	3681.86	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD
2003	EUR028	United Kingdom	Net ODA	6262.14	US\$ million	Total	UNDO_OECD

Fig. 8.2 Data view of source indicators

We want to find out Net ODA to LDCs as a percentage of the total ODA by the European countries.

We can use the Percent option to generate the percentage figure based on the available data.

Click on **Calculate** in the Data page option bar and double-click on the **Percent** option.

There are five steps in Percent option.

Step 1: Numerator

In Step 1, specify the numerator to calculate the percentage. The numerator should be Net ODA to LDCs.

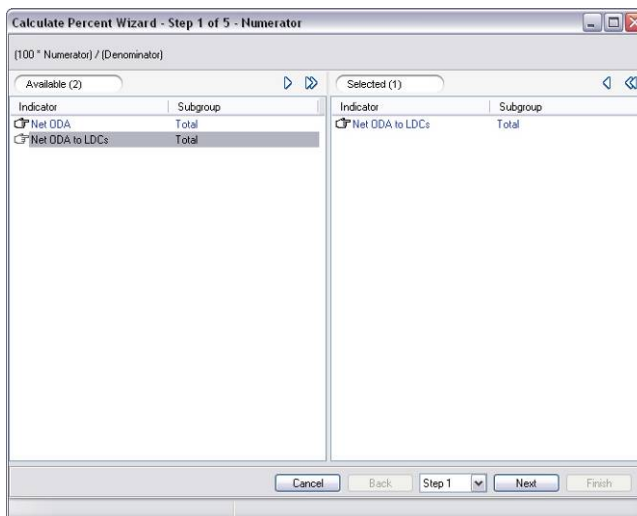


Fig. 8.3 Numerator

To select the numerator, double-click on the indicator in the Available pane. The indicator will appear in the Selected pane (Fig. 8.3).

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Denominator

In Step 2, select the Denominator to calculate the percentage. The denominator should be Net ODA.

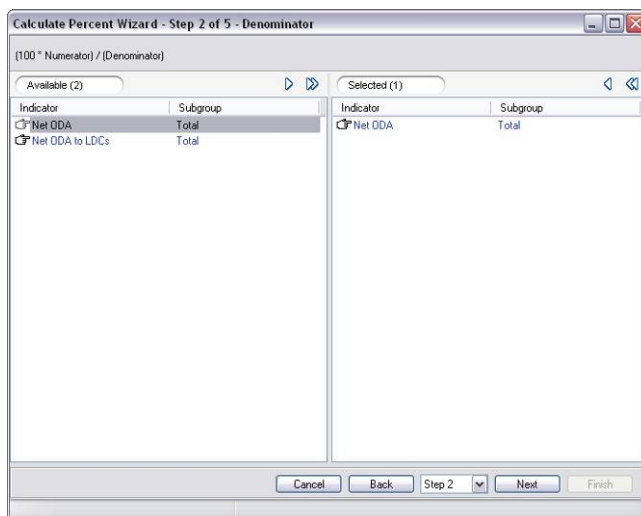


Fig. 8.4 Denominator

To select the denominator, double-click on the indicator in the Available pane. The indicator will appear in the Selected pane (Fig. 8.4).

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Save As

In Step 3, you can specify the save options for the new indicator (Fig. 8.5).

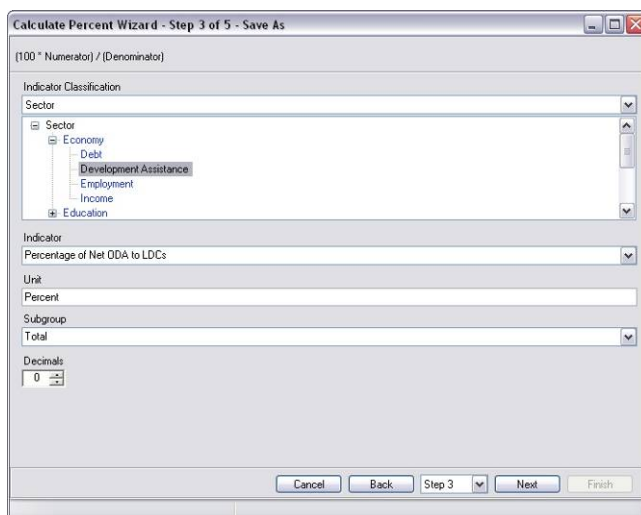


Fig. 8.5 Save As

Select the desired sector or sub sector from the sector window to classify the Indicator.

Click on the text box below **Indicator** to enter indicator name. You can also choose a name from the drop-down list.

Enter the new unit in the text box below **Unit**.

Click the text box below **Subgroup** to specify the subgroup. You can also choose a subgroup from the drop-down list.

Specify the decimal places that you want to present your data value in the text box below **Decimal**.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Calculations

In Step 4 you can preview the calculations in a excel sheet (Fig. 8.6).

Calculate Percent Wizard - Step 4 of 5 - Preview Calculations

[100 * Numerator] / (Denominator)

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help Type a question for help

A1 Percent

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Percent								
2									
3	Module	Percent							
4	Date and	2006-Apr-14 23:27:14							
5	Log File N	Log_Percent (2006-Apr-14 23:27:14).xls							
6									
7	Decimals	0							
8									
9									
10									
11	Area ID	Area Name	Total	Total	Total	Total	Percent		
12									
13	EURAUT	Austria	169	169	504.78	504.78		33	
14	EURBEL	Belgium	1088	1088	1853.4	1853.4		59	
15	EURCHE	Switzerland	405	405	1299.49	1299.49		31	
16	EURDEU	Germany	2508	2508	6784.18	6784.18		37	
17	EURDNK	Denmark	673	673	1748.16	1748.16		38	
18	EURESP	Spain	342	342	1961.26	1961.26		17	
19	EURFIN	Finland	183	183	558.49	558.49		33	

Summary / Database Log /

Ready NUM

Cancel Back Step 4 Next Finish

Fig. 8.6 Preview Calculations

The sheet displays the calculated indicator for all the areas in the data view.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5

Step 5: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Step 5 is the last step of the Percent option. Here you can view the data entry spreadsheet for the new indicator (Fig. 8.7).

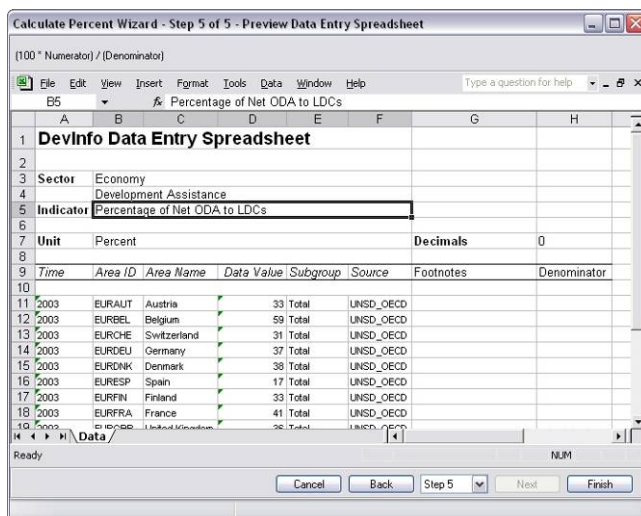


Fig. 8.7 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data to a new database. The database is stored in the following location:

C:\UrbanInfo\UrbanInfo 2.0\Data folder

100 Minus

The 100 Minus option lets you calculate the complement of available indicators. For instance, if you have data for the literacy rate, you can use this option to find out the Illiteracy rate.

The indicator is calculated based on the following formula:

$$X = 100 - (\text{data value of indicator})$$

Time Period	Area ID	Area Name	Indicator	Data Value	Unit	Subgroup	Source
2004	ASB01	Israel	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.5	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB02	Myanmar	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	81.4	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB03	Malaysia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.2	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB04	Yemen	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	67.9	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB05	Uganda	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	50	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB06	United Arab Emirates	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.4	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB07	Kuwait	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	92.1	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB08	Cameroon	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	60.3	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB09	Nigeria	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	67.7	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB10	Jordan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	90.4	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB11	Macao SAR	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.6	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB12	Indonesia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	90	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB13	Oman	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB14	China	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	98.9	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB15	Brunei	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.1	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB16	Bahrain	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	97	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB17	Bangladesh	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	49.7	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB18	Azerbaijan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB19	Armenia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB20	Kazakhstan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB21	Turkey	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	95.5	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB22	Syria	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	95.2	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB23	Singapore	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.5	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB24	Las Vegas	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	78.5	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB25	Thailand	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	90	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB26	Malaysia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	97.2	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB27	Tajikistan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	69.9	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB28	Turkmenistan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.8	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASB29	Saudi Arabia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	93.5	Percent	Total 15-24 yr	UNESCO

Fig. 8.8 Data view of source indicators

The Data View (Fig 8.8) contains Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds for some Asian countries.



Note
Use this option for indicators having percentage as unit.

We can use the 100 Minus option to generate the Adult Illiteracy rate for 15-24 year-olds using the formula:

$$X = 100 - \text{Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds}$$

100 Minus involves four steps.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, specify the indicator. Double-click on the indicator in the Available pane. The indicator will appear in the Selected pane (Fig. 8.9).

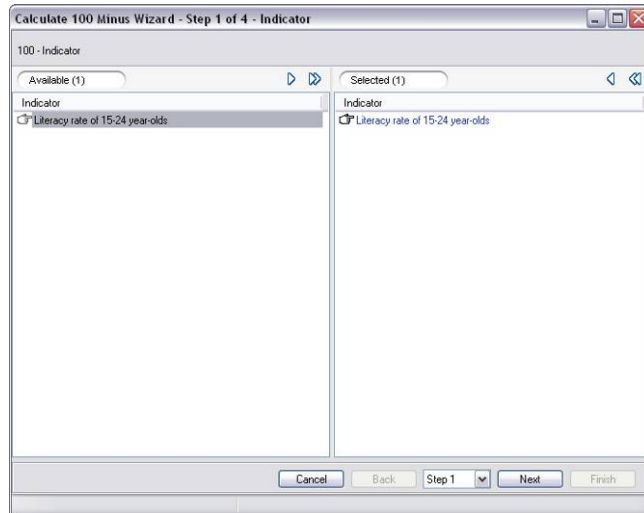


Fig. 8.9 Select Indicator

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Save As

In Step 2, you can specify the Indicator Classification. Select the sector and sub sector for the Indicator (Fig. 8.10).

Calculate 100 Minus Wizard - Step 2 of 4 - Save As

100 - Indicator

Indicator Classification

Sector

- Economy
- Education
 - Gender Equity
 - Literacy
 - Primary Education
- Environment

Indicator

Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

Unit

Percent

Subgroup

Decimals

0

Cancel Back Step 2 Next Finish

Fig. 8.10 Save As

Step 3: Preview Calculations

In Step 3, you can preview the calculations in excel (Fig. 8.11).

Calculate 100 Minus Wizard - Step 3 of 4 - Preview Calculations

100 - Indicator

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

A1 100 Minus

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	100 Minus							
2								
3	Module: 100 Minus							
4	Date and: 2006-Apr-14 23-31-27							
5	Log File: \\Log_100 Minus (2006-Apr-14 23-31-27).xls							
6								
7	Decimals: 0							
8								
9	Area ID	Area Name	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	100 Minus	Subgroup	Time	Unit	Source
10								
11	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	91.4	9 Total 15-24 yr	2004	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	
12			84.7	15 Total 15-24 yr	1990	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	
13			83.8	16 Total 15-24 yr	1989	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	
14			82.8	17 Total 15-24 yr	1988	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	
15			81.8	18 Total 15-24 yr	1987	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	
16			80.7	19 Total 15-24 yr	1986	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	
17			79.7	20 Total 15-24 yr	1985	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	
18			78.7	21 Total 15-24 yr	1984	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	
19			77.8	22 Total 15-24 yr	1983	Percent	UNSD_UNESCO	

Summary Database Log

Ready

NUM

Cancel Back Step 3 Next Finish

Fig. 8.11 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

In Step 4, you can preview the new indicator in the data entry spreadsheet view (Fig. 8.12).

Calculate 100 Minus Wizard - Step 4 of 4 - Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

100 - Indicator

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

B5 Illiteracy rate of 15-24 year-olds

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet						
2							
3	Sector	Education					
4	Indicator	Literacy					
5	Indicator	Illiteracy rate of 15-24 year-olds					
6							
7	Unit	Percent					
8		Decimals					
9	Time	Area ID	Area Name	Data Value	Subgroup	Source	Footnotes
10							
11	2004	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	9	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	
12	1990	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	15	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	
13	1989	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	16	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	
14	1988	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	17	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	
15	1987	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	18	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	
16	1986	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	19	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	
17	1985	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	20	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	
18	1984	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	21	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	
19	1983	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	22	Total 15-24 yr	UNSD_UNESCO	

Ready NUM

Cancel Back Step 4 Next Finish

Fig. 8.12 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data in a new database.

Composite Index

A composite index is constructed by combining the values of several indicators into one value on a defined scale. You can assign weights to the indicators and create a weighted composite index.

Time Period	Area ID	Area Name	Indicator	Data Value	Unit	Subgroup	Source
2004	ASGAZ	Algeria	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASARE	United Arab Emirates	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	95	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASAMI	Armenia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	97.3	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASAPL	Australia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	100	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASBMY	Malaysia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	97.3	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASBNG	Mongolia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	98.4	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASBMR	Morocco	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	92.2	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASBMY	Malaysia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.2	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASBNC	Macau SAR	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	98.8	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLCA	Si Lanka	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	96.9	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLKO	Lithuania	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	94.7	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLPL	Philippines	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	96.7	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLMI	Cameroon	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	75.9	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLSE	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	97.2	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Jordan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.5	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Israel	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.4	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Indonesia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	97.6	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Cyprus	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	China	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	90.5	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Bahrain	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.3	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Bangladesh	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	41.1	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Azerbaijan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Armenia	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Kuwait	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.9	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Turkey	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	93.2	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Pakistan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	42	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Uzbekistan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	98.8	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO
2004	ASLOR	Tajikistan	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	99.8	Percent	Female 15-24 yr	UNESCO

Fig. 8.13 Data view of source indicators

The Data View (Fig 8.13) shows data available on following indicators:

- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds-Percent-Female 15-24 yr
- Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles-Percent-Total 1 yr
- Proportion of Population below \$1 (PPP) per day-Percent-Total

You can use Composite Index option to combine these indicators and generate one value to reflect all these different elements.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, you can select the indicators that you want to combine to generate the composite index (Fig. 8.14).

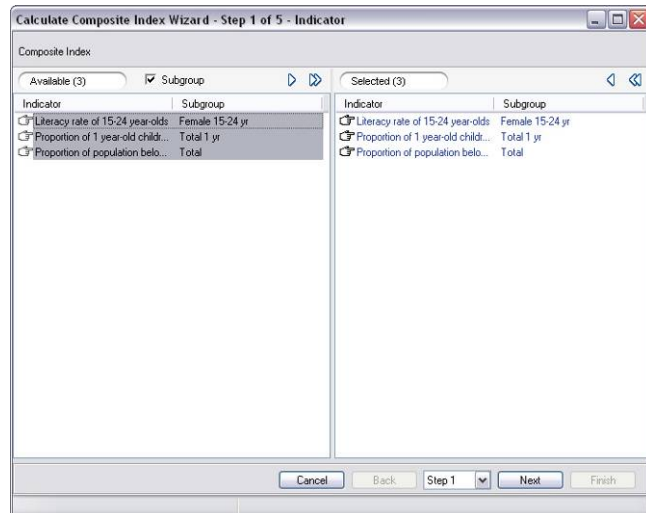


Fig. 8.14 Indicator

Double-click on the indicators to select the Indicators.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Weights

In Step 2, you can assign weights for each indicator. Notice that by default equal weight is applied to all the indicators (Fig. 8.15).

Indicator	% Weight	High is Good
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds ~ Female 15-24 yr	33	☒
Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles ~ Total 1 yr	33	☒
Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day ~ Total	34	☐

Fig. 8.15 Weights

You can modify the weight to suit the requirements in your context.

Note that the sum of the weights should equal 100.

Check the cell in the column **High is Good** for indicators where a higher value is better than a lower value. Uncheck the cell for indicators for which reverse is true. In the above example, uncheck the box for the indicator 'Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day'.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Save As

In Step 3, you can specify the Indicator Classification. Select the Sector and sub sector for classifying the Indicator (Fig. 8.16).

Calculate Composite Index Wizard - Step 3 of 5 - Save As

Composite Index

Indicator Classification

Sector

- [-] Sector
 - [-] Economy
 - [-] Education
 - [-] Gender Equity
 - [-] Literacy
 - [-] Primary Education
 - [-] Environment

Indicator

Impact of female literacy of health and poverty Index

Unit

Value

Subgroup

Total

Decimals

0

Scale Min

0

Scale Max

100

Cancel Back Step 3 Next Finish

Fig. 8.16 Save As

Specify the Indicator name, Unit and Subgroup in the respective text bars.

Specify the scale for the index under the **Scale Min** and **Scale Max** text boxes. For instance, you can prepare a composite index on a scale of 0 to 1 or 0 to 100.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Calculations

In Step 4, you can preview the calculations performed to generate the composite index (Fig. 8.17).

Calculate Composite Index Wizard - Step 4 of 5 - Preview Calculations

Composite Index

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

	A	B	C
1	Composite Index		
2			
3	Module	Composite Index	
4	Date and Time	2006-Apr-14 23:34:36	
5	Log File Name	Log_Composite Index (2006-Apr-14 23:34:36).xls	
6			
7	Scale Min	0	
8	Scale Max	100	
9			
10	% Weight	33	
11	High is Good	TRUE	
12			
13			
14	Area Name	Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds ~ Female 15-24 yr	Index: Proportion of 1 year-old childre
15			
16	Afghanistan	98.83	0.845757932
17	United Arab Emirates	95	0.916666667
18	Armenia	99.9	1
19	Azerbaijan	99.9	1

Ready

NUM1

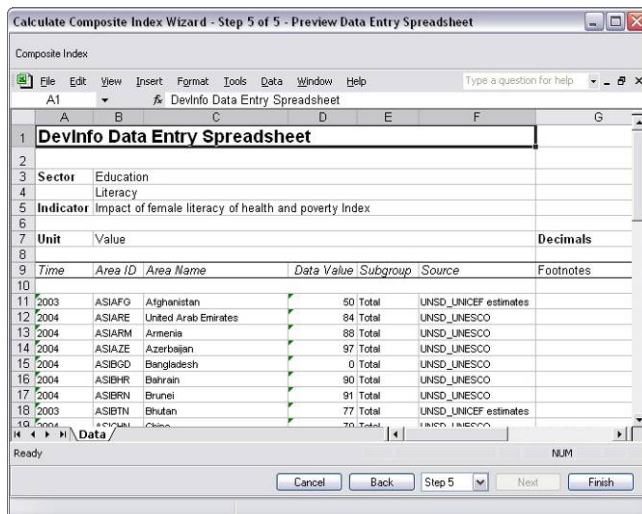
Cancel Back Step 4 Next Finish

Fig. 8.17 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5.

Step 5: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

In Step 5, you can preview the data entry spreadsheet with the calculated values (Fig. 8.18).



Calculate Composite Index Wizard - Step 5 of 5 - Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Composite Index

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet						
2							
3	Sector	Education					
4		Literacy					
5	Indicator	Impact of female literacy of health and poverty Index					
6							
7	Unit	Value					Decimals
8							
9	Time	Area ID	Area Name	Data Value	Subgroup	Source	Footnotes
10							
11	2003	ASIAFO	Afghanistan	50	Total	UNSD_UNICEF estimates	
12	2004	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	84	Total	UNSD_UNESCO	
13	2004	ASIAEM	Armenia	88	Total	UNSD_UNESCO	
14	2004	ASIAZE	Azerbaijan	97	Total	UNSD_UNESCO	
15	2004	ASIBGO	Bangladesh	0	Total	UNSD_UNESCO	
16	2004	ASIBHR	Bahrain	90	Total	UNSD_UNESCO	
17	2004	ASIBRN	Brunei	91	Total	UNSD_UNESCO	
18	2003	ASIBTN	Bhutan	77	Total	UNSD_UNICEF estimates	
19	2004	ASIBTN	Bhutan	77	Total	UNSD_UNICEF estimates	
20	2004	ASIBTN	Bhutan	77	Total	UNSD_UNICEF estimates	

Ready

NUM

Cancel Back Step 5 Next Finish

Fig. 8.18 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the Index in a new database.

Subtotal

The Subtotal option lets you to create subtotal data values from a lower to a higher level of geographic areas. For example, this option can be used to generate subtotals at the national level based on subtotals for the sub-national level. This option may be used to subtotal census data in some cases.



Note

Subtotal should be used only after verifying that the unit of measurement for the indicator selected can be subtotaled. Also, you need to account for the survey methodology before applying the subtotal utility.

Time Period	Area ID	Area Name	Indicator	Data Value	Unit	Subgroup	Source
2000	AFR000	Africa	Internet users	180000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR001	Algeria	Internet users	18000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR002	Angola	Internet users	600000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR003	Benin	Internet users	4120	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR004	Burkina Faso	Internet users	1875120	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR005	Burundi	Internet users	215004	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR006	Cameroon	Internet users	145000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR007	Cape Verde	Internet users	5861000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR008	Chad	Internet users	117000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR009	Cote d'Ivoire	Internet users	27000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR010	DRC	Internet users	3000000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR011	Egypt	Internet users	600	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR012	Ethiopia	Internet users	260000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR013	Ghana	Internet users	750000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR014	Guinea	Internet users	36000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR015	Guinea-Bissau	Internet users	30000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR016	Kenya	Internet users	40000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR017	Lesotho	Internet users	20000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR018	Liberia	Internet users	70000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR019	Mali	Internet users	30000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR020	Morocco	Internet users	20000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR021	Mozambique	Internet users	5000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR022	Niger	Internet users	18000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR023	Nigeria	Internet users	18000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR024	Rwanda	Internet users	15000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR025	Senegal	Internet users	970000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR026	Sierra Leone	Internet users	10000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR027	South Africa	Internet users	581885	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFR028	Swaziland	Internet users	80000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates

Fig. 8.19 Data view for subtotal

The Data View (Fig 8.19) contains the Internet Users in numbers. We can use the Subtotal option to generate data for Internet Users in numbers for each continent.

The Subtotal option involves four steps.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, Select the Indicator for which you want to calculate the subtotal (Fig. 8.20).

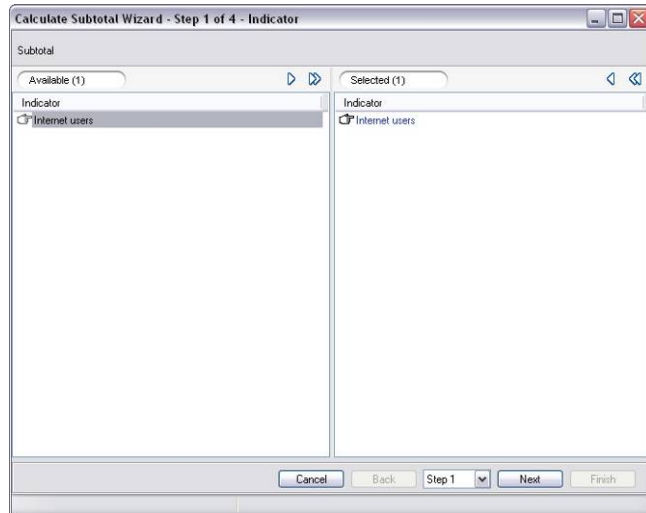


Fig. 8.20 Indicator

To select, double-click the Indicator in the Available pane. The Indicator appears in the Selected pane.

Click **Next** to proceed to step 2.

Step 2: Levels

In Step 2, you can specify the level for which you want to generate the subtotal figures (Fig. 8.21).

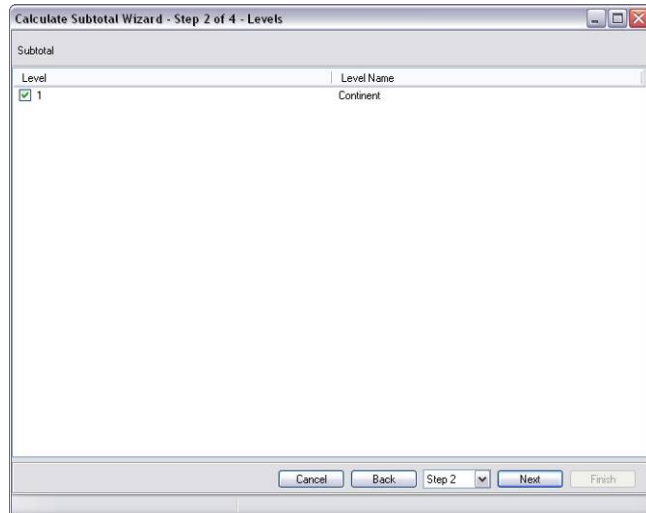


Fig. 8.21 Level

Notice that the level above the current level of data is available in the window.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Preview Calculations

Step 3 provides a preview (Fig 8.22) of the calculated values.

Calculate Subtotal Wizard - Step 3 of 4 - Preview Calculations

Subtotal

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

A2 fx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Subtotal									
2										
3	Module	Subtotal								
4	Date and	2006-Apr-14 23:42:08								
5	Log File	Log_Subtotal (2006-Apr-14 23:42:08).xls								
6										
7										
8										
9		Internet users								
10	Area ID	Area Name	Total							
11										
12	OCN	Oceania	21803600							
13	EUR	Europe	42000							
14	ASI	Asia	2148003							
15	AFR	Africa	63000							
16	NAM	Northern America	15200000							
17										
18										
19										

Summary / Database Log /

Ready

NUM

Cancel Back Step 3 Next Finish

Fig. 8.22 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

In Step 4, you can preview the UrbanInfo data entry spreadsheet with the calculated values (Fig. 8.23).

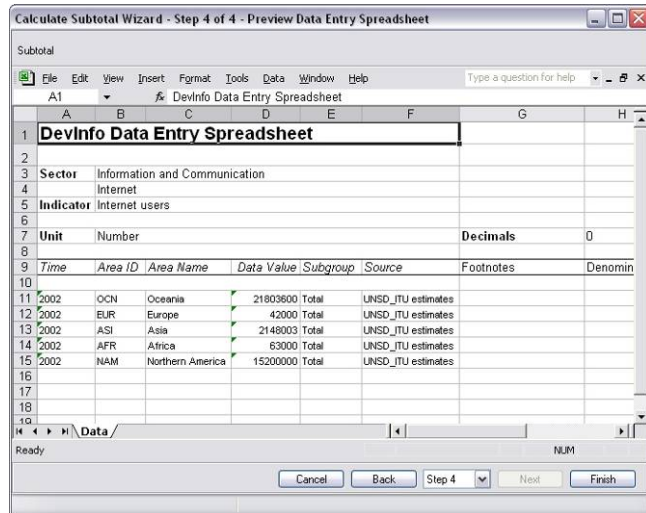
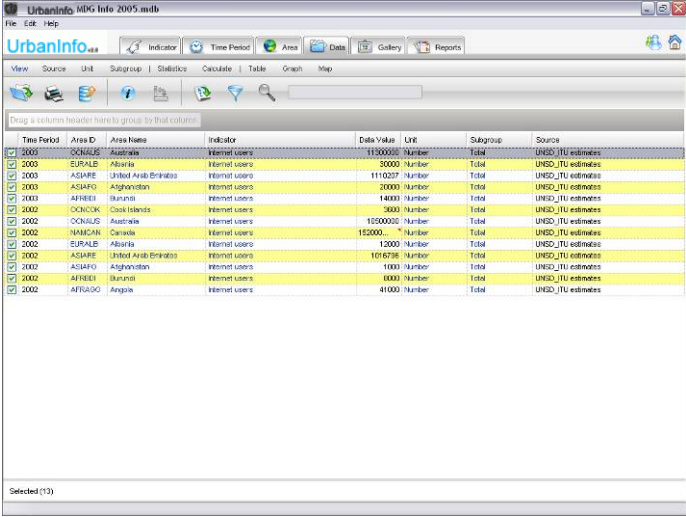


Fig. 8.23 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data in a new database.

Transform Unit

The Transform Unit option allows transforming a Unit by a multiplier. For example, this option can be used to change “thousand” to “million” or “number” to “thousand”.



Time Period	Area ID	Area Name	Indicator	Date Value	Unit	Subgroup	Source
2005	OCNALS	Australia	Internet users	1130000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	EURALB	Albania	Internet users	30000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	ASIANE	United Arab Emirates	Internet users	1110000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	ASIANE	Anguilla	Internet users	20000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2000	AFRIEE	Burundi	Internet users	14000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2002	OCNOKI	Cook Islands	Internet users	3000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2002	OCNALS	Costa Rica	Internet users	1500000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2002	NAMCAR	Canada	Internet users	1520000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2002	EURALB	Albania	Internet users	12000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2002	ASIANE	United Arab Emirates	Internet users	1016700	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2002	ASIANE	Anguilla	Internet users	10000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2002	AFRIEE	Burundi	Internet users	8000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates
2002	AFRISO	Angola	Internet users	41000	Number	Total	UNSD, ITU estimates

Fig. 8.24 Data view of source indicators

The Data View (Fig 8.24) contains the Internet Users in numbers for select countries. Let's use the Transform Unit option to generate data for Internet Users in thousand.

The Transform Unit option involves five steps.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, specify the Indicator for which you want to transform the unit (Fig. 8.25).

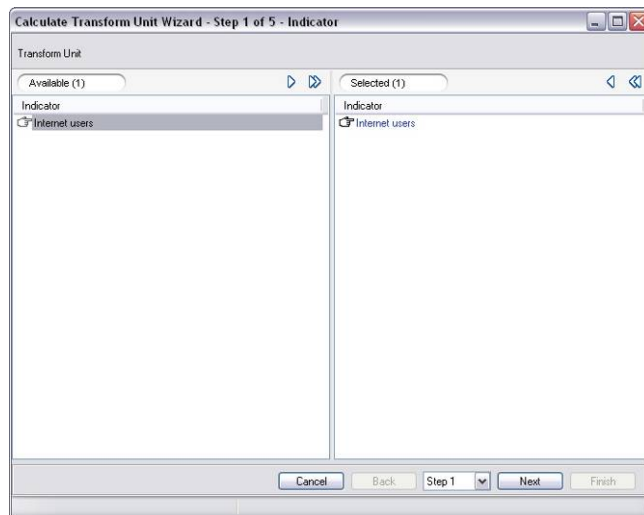


Fig. 8.25 Indicator

To select, double-click on the Indicator in the Available pane. The Indicator appears in the Selected pane.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Unit Conversion Factors

In Step 2, specify the conversion factor and the target unit (Fig. 8.26).

Calculate Transform Unit Wizard - Step 2 of 5 - Unit Conversion Factors

Transform Unit

Target Unit
Thousand

Unit	Conversion Factor
Number	.003

Cancel Back Step 2 Next Finish

Fig. 8.26 Unit Conversion Factors

Enter the target Unit in the text box below **Target Unit**.

Enter the factor of conversion in the **Conversion Factor** column. The source unit will be converted into the target unit based on the conversion factor.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 3: Save As

In Step 3, provide the Indicator Classification details (Fig. 8.27).

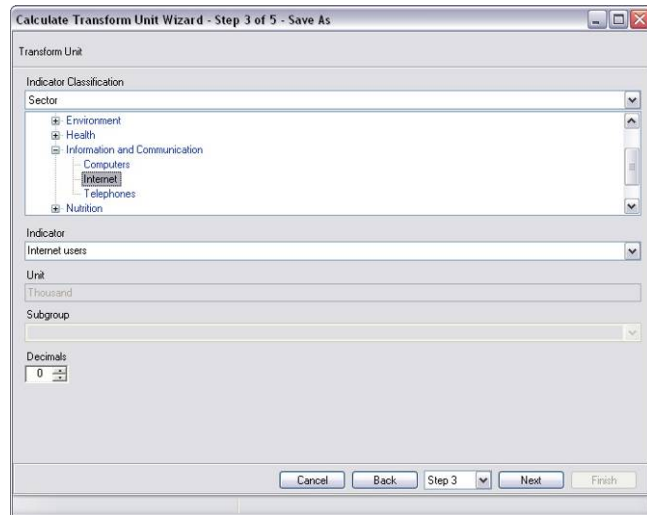


Fig. 8.27 Save As

Enter the Sector Classification details in the Sector window.

Highlight the Sector or sub sector for classifying the Indicators.

Notice that the Unit reflects the new unit mentioned in Step 2.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Calculation

In Step 4, you can preview the calculated values (Fig. 8.28).

Calculate Transform Unit Wizard - Step 4 of 5 - Preview Calculations

Transform Unit

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Transform Unit							
2								
3	Module	Transform Unit						
4	Date and Time	2006-Apr-14 23:43:51						
5	Log File Name	Log_Transform Unit (2006-Apr-14 23:43:51).xls						
6								
7	Decimals	0						
8		Internet users						
9	Area ID	Area Name	Unit	Data Value	Conversion Factor	Thousand	Subgroup	Time
10								Source
11	AFRAGO	Angola	Number	41000	0.003	123	Total	2002 UNSD_JTU €
12	AFRBDI	Burundi	Number	14000	0.003	42	Total	2003 UNSD_JTU €
13	AFRBDI	Burundi	Number	8000	0.003	24	Total	2002 UNSD_JTU €
14	ASIAGF	Afghanistan	Number	20000	0.003	60	Total	2003 UNSD_JTU €
15	ASIAGF	Afghanistan	Number	1000	0.003	3	Total	2002 UNSD_JTU €
16	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	Number	1110207	0.003	3331	Total	2003 UNSD_JTU €
17	ASIARE	United Arab Emirates	Number	1016796	0.003	3050	Total	2002 UNSD_JTU €
18	EURALB	Albania	Number	30000	0.003	90	Total	2003 UNSD_JTU €
19	EURALB	Albania	Number	12000	0.003	36	Total	2002 UNSD_JTU €

Ready

NUM

Cancel Back Step 4 Next Finish

Fig. 8.28 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 5.

Step 5: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

In Step 5, you can preview the UrbanInfo data entry spreadsheet with the calculated values (Fig. 8.29).

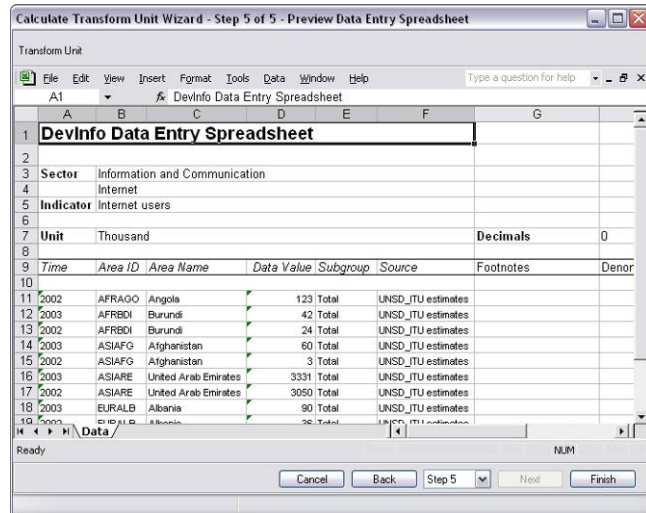


Fig. 8.29 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data in a new database.

User-Defined Formula

The User-Defined Formula option provides a method to perform a calculation on the data, based on a custom formula.

Time Period	Area ID	Area Name	Indicator	Date Value	Life	Subgroup	Source
2002	AFR2AF	South Africa	Life expectancy at birth	49	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2DO	Angola	Life expectancy at birth	49	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASQON	Oman	Life expectancy at birth	71	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASBTH	Brunei	Life expectancy at birth	63	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASBRN	Brunei	Life expectancy at birth	76	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASBRN	Brunei	Life expectancy at birth	74	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASBDO	Bangladesh	Life expectancy at birth	61	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASAZE	Azerbaijan	Life expectancy at birth	72	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASAPM	Armenia	Life expectancy at birth	72	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASARE	United Arab Emirates	Life expectancy at birth	75	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASAPF	Algeria	Life expectancy at birth	43	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASGEO	Georgia	Life expectancy at birth	74	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2MD	Zambia	Life expectancy at birth	30	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASIDN	Indonesia	Life expectancy at birth	67	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2UGA	Uganda	Life expectancy at birth	48	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2TZA	Tanzania	Life expectancy at birth	44	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2TUN	Tunisia	Life expectancy at birth	73	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2KIN	Kenya	Life expectancy at birth	36	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2GMB	Gambia	Life expectancy at birth	54	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2GMB	Gambia	Life expectancy at birth	49	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2GMB	Gambia	Life expectancy at birth	60	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2GMB	Gambia	Life expectancy at birth	57	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2ETH	Ethiopia	Life expectancy at birth	46	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2COM	Comoros	Life expectancy at birth	61	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	AFR2ZWE	Zimbabwe	Life expectancy at birth	34	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASGKOT	Kuwait	Life expectancy at birth	75	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASPHL	Philippines	Life expectancy at birth	70	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASPHL	Philippines	Life expectancy at birth	61	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004
2002	ASPSR	Palestinian Territory, Occu.	Life expectancy at birth	72	Years	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004

Fig. 8.30 Data view of source indicators

The Data View (Fig 8.30) contains Life expectancy at birth in years of some countries in Africa for the year 2000-2005. We can use the User-defined formula option to calculate **Life Expectancy Index** using the formula:

$$\text{Life Expectancy Index} = \text{Life expectancy at birth} - 25 / 85 - 25$$

The User defined formula option involves four steps.

Step 1: Indicator

In Step 1, enter the custom formula in the formula bar (Fig. 8.31).

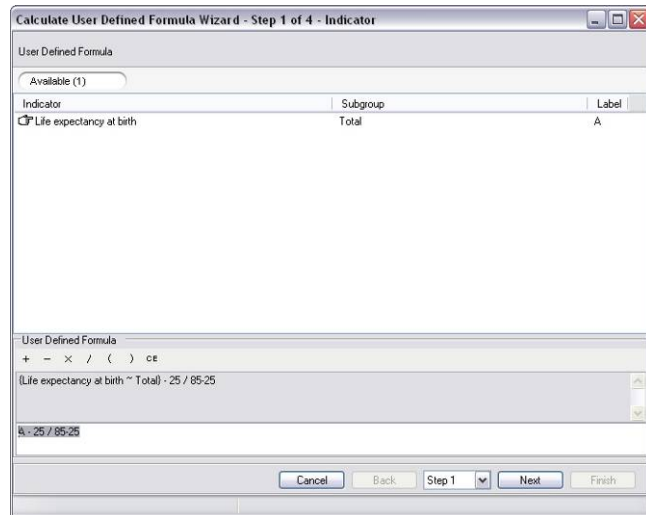


Fig. 8.31 Indicator

Use the operators available below the Formula Text bar to form your argument. Notice that you can use labels for the long indicator names in the text bar. For example, you can use "A" instead of the long Indicator name. The window below the operators displays the long indicator name.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Save As

In Step 2, you can provide the Indicator classification option (Fig. 8.32).

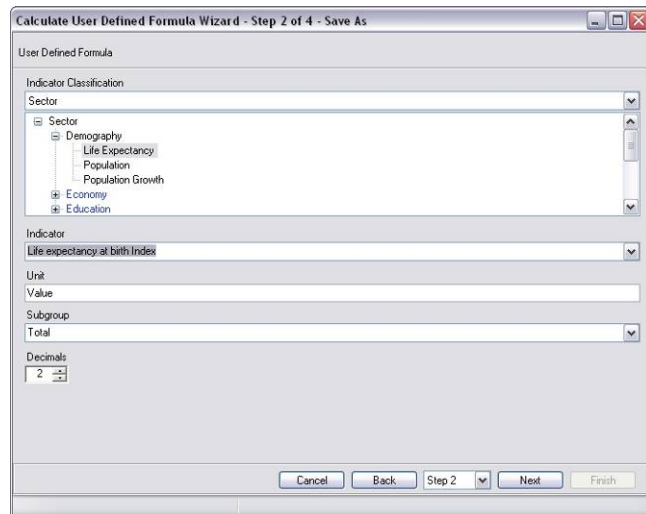


Fig. 8.32 Save As

Highlight the Sector or sub Sector to classify the new Indicator.

Specify the Indicator name, Unit, Subgroup and the decimal places for the data value.

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 3

Step 3: Preview Calculations

In Step 3 you can see a preview of the calculated values (Fig. 8.33).

Calculate User Defined Formula Wizard - Step 3 of 4 - Preview Calculations

User Defined Formula

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

	A	B	C	D	E
1	User Defined Formula				
2					
3	Module	User Defined Formula			
4	Date and Time	2006-Apr-14 23:54:33			
5	Log File Name	Log_User Defined Formula (2006-Apr-14 23:54:33).xls			
6					
7	Decimals	2			
8					
9			Life expectancy at birth		
10	Area ID	Area Name	Total	(Life expectancy at birth - Total) - 25 / 85-25	
11					
12	AFRAGO	Angola	40		14.71
13	AFRBDI	Burundi	41		15.71
14	AFRBEN	Benin	51		25.71
15	AFRBFA	Burkina Faso	46		20.71
16	AFRBNA	Botswana	41		15.71
17	AFRCFA	Central African Republic	40		14.71
18	AFRCIV	Côte d'Ivoire	41		15.71
19	AFRCMR	Cameroon	47		21.71

Ready NUM

Cancel Back Step 3 Next Finish

Fig. 8.33 Preview Calculations

Click **Next** to proceed to Step 4.

Step 4: Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Step 4 provides a preview of UrbanInfo data entry spreadsheet with the calculated values (Fig. 8.44).

Calculate User Defined Formula Wizard - Step 4 of 4 - Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

User Defined Formula

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Type a question for help

A1 DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	DevInfo Data Entry Spreadsheet						
2							
3	Sector	Demography					
4		Life Expectancy					
5	Indicator	Life expectancy at birth Index					
6							
7	Unit	Value					Decimals
8							
9	Time	Area ID	Area Name	Data Value	Subgroup	Source	Footnotes
10							
11	2002	AFRAGO	Angola	14.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	
12	2002	AFRBDI	Burundi	15.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	
13	2002	AFRBEN	Benin	25.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	
14	2002	AFRBPFA	Burkina Faso	20.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	
15	2002	AFRBWA	Botswana	15.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	
16	2002	AFRCAF	Central African Republic	14.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	
17	2002	AFRCIV	Côte d'Ivoire	15.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	
18	2002	AFROMR	Cameroon	21.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	
19	2002	AFRSDR	Cameroon	15.71	Total	UNICEF_SOWC 2004	

Ready

NUM

Cancel Back Step 4 Next Finish

Fig. 8.34 Preview Data Entry Spreadsheet

Click **Finish** to save the calculated data in a new database.

APPENDIX

Menu Bar Options

File Menu

The **File menu** is available on all the pages. It has the following sub menu options (Fig. A.1):

File	Edit	Help
Open		Ctrl+O
Database Summary Report		
User Preferences		Ctrl+U
Exit		Ctrl+X

Fig. A.1 File menu

Open

You can use this option to open a database. You can open an offline database (available on the local computer) or an online database (available on the web).

These options are discussed on page 16.

Database Summary Report

You can use this option to generate a comprehensive summary of the database.

It is a one-step process and provides you with useful summary documentation of the database that can be filed for future reference.

The report is generated as MS Excel workbook with worksheets for various database elements (Fig. A.2).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Summary Report														
2															
3															
4	Database Name	Devinfo MDG HDR SOWC SOWP WDR 2004.05.31 12h08													
5	Created On														
6	Template														
7	Count	61490													
8															
9															
10	Indicator	303													
11	Unit	33													
12	Subgroup	30													
13	I-U-S	324													
14															
15	Area	237 Level 1 2													
16		6 208													
17															
18	Time Period	74 Minimum 1980													
19		Maximum 2050													
20															
21	Source	8													
22															
23	Language	0 EN_English [en]													
24		0 AR_Arabic [ar]													
25		0 FR_French [fr]													
26		0 CH_Chinese [zh]													
27		0 ES_Spanish [es]													
28		0 RU_Russian [ru]													
29															
30															
31	Sector	57													
32	Goal	27													
33	Framework	8													
34	Institution	0													

Fig. A.2 Database summary report

- **Summary:** Provides the following database information: Name, Date of creation and template name. It gives a total count for: data records, Indicator, Unit, Subgroup, I-U-S, Area, Time period, Source, Language, Sector, Goal, Theme, Framework, Institution, and Convention.
- **Indicator:** Lists all Indicators in the database. Identifies indicators that are global and have metadata.
- **Unit:** Lists all Units in the database. Identifies Units that are global.
- **Subgroup:** Lists all subgroups. Identifies subgroups that are global.
- **I-U-S:** Lists all I-U-S.
- **Time Period:** Lists all Time Periods.
- **Area:** Lists all Area Names, Area IDs, shapefile, Area level and level name. Identifies Areas that are global. Provides the Start Date and End Date for each shapefile.
- **Sector:** Lists Sectors and associated sub sectors, and linked I-U-S combinations.
- **Goal:** Lists the Goal tree and I-U-S combinations associated to the lowest level of each node.
- **Framework:** List of the levels in the Framework and I-U-S combinations associated at each level.

- Institution: Lists Institutions in the Framework and I-U-S combinations associated at each level.
- Theme: Lists Themes in the Framework and I-U-S combinations associated to each level.
- Convention: Lists levels in the Convention and I-U-S combinations associated to each level.
- Source: Lists Source tree and I-U-S combinations associated to the source.
- Template Log: Log of action taken on the template with Date and Time stamp. Identifies the user.
- Database Log: Log of actions taken on the database with Date and Time stamp. Identifies the user.

User Preferences

You can modify the display of UrbanInfo 2.0 User Preferences window. Note that there are six tabs in User Preference (Fig. A.3).



To prevent pagination, uncheck the Paging-Lines per Page check box in the general tab of user preferences window.

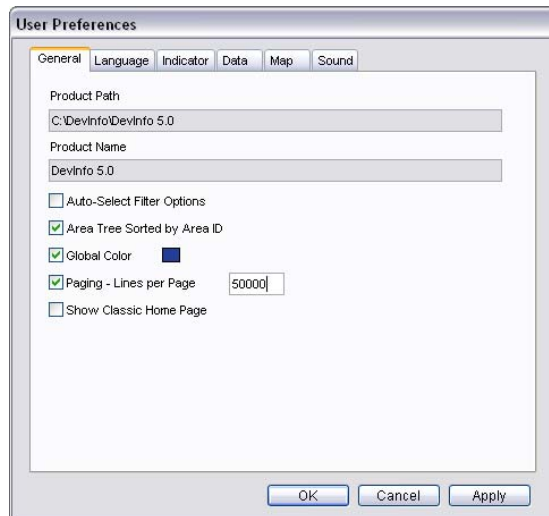


Fig. A.3 User Preferences

General

Product Path: Displays the path of application root folder. It cannot be modified.

Product Name: Displays product name as it appears in the icon label. As with the product path, you can only view it without modifying.

Auto-Select Filter Option: Check the box to automatically select the Filter option. If the box is unchecked, the program will prompt you to manually specify the filter options every time you use the Auto-Select utility.



Note

The interface strings in DI 2.0 can be viewed in all the six official languages of UN: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish

Area Tree Sorted by Area ID: Check the box to set Area ID as default sort option for the area tree.

Global Color: Check the box to assign a different color to the global items. Click on the color tab to open the color palette and assign a different color.

Click **OK** to apply the changes and exit the properties window.

Click **Apply** to save the changes and continue with the properties window.

Click **Cancel** to discard changes and exit properties window.

Language

In the language tab, you can change the language and style settings of the interface strings (Fig. A.4).



Note

The interface strings can be in a language different from the source language.



Fig. A.4 Language

Click on the **Name** box to change the language setting for the interface string. To select a language, choose the language from the drop-down list.

Click on the **Font** box to choose the desired font from the drop-down list.

Click on **Style** box to choose the desired style from the drop-down list.

Click on **Size** box to scroll through and apply from available font sizes.

Click on the **Source language** box to choose the database language strings. Choose a desired language from the drop-down list.

Indicator

The Indicator tab lets you select the viewing options for Indicator Classifications. There are seven types in which indicators are classified.



Note

You can choose only one of the Indicator Classifications as default view setting.

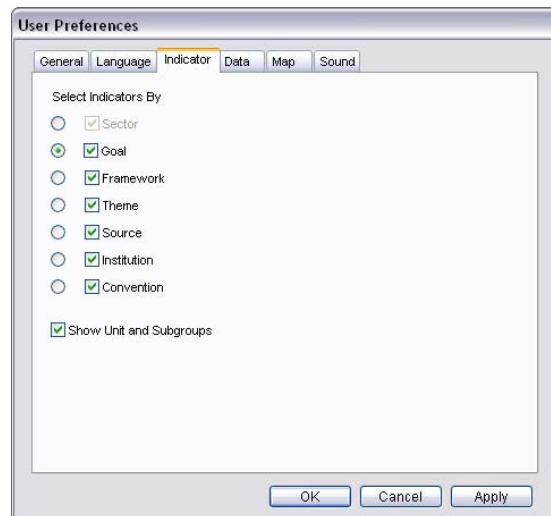


Fig. A.5 Indicator

Notice that there are two sets of icons—radio buttons to the extreme left and check boxes to the left of the items (Fig. A.5).

Click the radio button to the left of the ICs to set it as the default view.

Check boxes to the left of the ICs to display each item. Uncheck to hide. The classification by “Sector” is the default set by the program and can not be unchecked.

Check the box to the left of the **Show Unit and Subgroups** item to show the Indicator-Unit-Subgroup grouping. Uncheck it to view only the Indicator.

Data

The Data tab lets you select the elements and view order in the data page of UrbanInfo User Module (Fig. A.6).

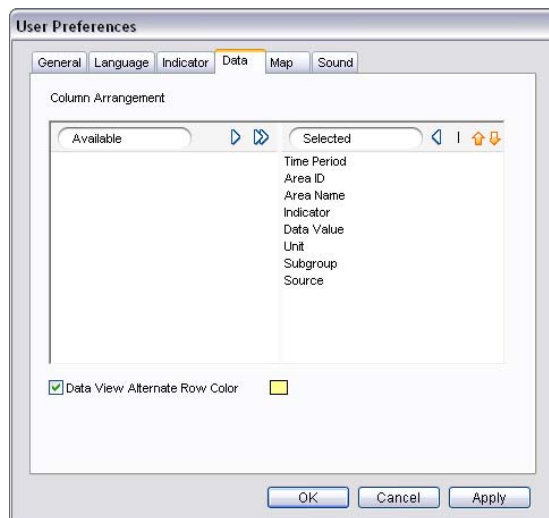


Fig. A.6 Data

To select, drag and drop elements from the Available pane to the Selected pane.

Click  to change the order in which you want the elements to appear in the data entry module.

Check the **Data View Alternate Row Color** box to view the

alternate rows in a different color. Click on the color tab to change the default color scheme.

Map

The Map tab lets you change the default map colors for the four default breaks of map wizard (Fig. A.7).



Fig. A.7 Map

Define the first and the last color and click on **Smooth** button to graduate the color shades for the middle two colors.

Sound

The Sound tab lets you choose the default sound file that plays when the UrbanInfo 2.0 is active (Fig. A.8).

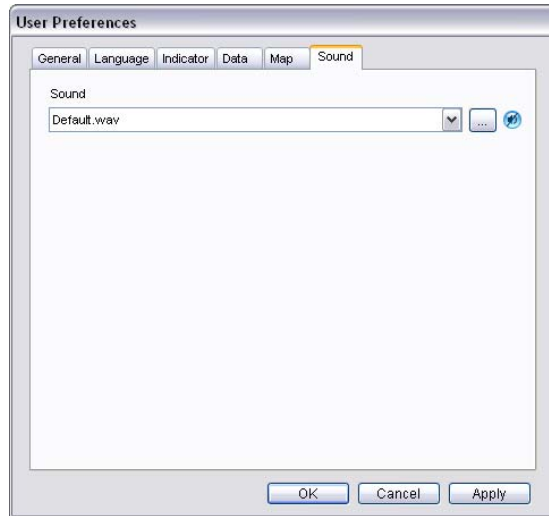


Fig. A.8 Sound

Click on the **Sound** box and choose the desired music files from the drop-down list. Click  to browse for music files from other locations.

Click  to enable or disable the background music.

Exit

Click on the exit button to exit UrbanInfo 2.0. You can also use the keyboard shortcut mentioned to the right of the exit button.

Help Menu

The help menu has four elements: Content, Tour, Support and About.

Support

Click **Support** to forward any queries to the online technical support of UrbanInfo. The default e-mail program gets activated and a new e-mail message window appears. The default e-mail id of the UrbanInfo technical support team appears in the “To” bar.

About

Gives you information such as Product Name, Version Name, Logo, Copyright notice and disclaimer information (Fig. A.9).



Fig. A.9 About UrbanInfo 2.0

Click **System Info** to generate a detailed report of the hardware and software setting of the computer.

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